

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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U. S. SHAFFER
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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

ALBERT F. COYLE, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, writing for the Federated Press on the Mexican situation, says: "No one but an ignorant religious bigot would condemn the catholic church as such for the present conflict with the government. The same difficulties would have arisen if the baptist church or the presbyterian had been put in its place." No doubt in the world. And nobody but an ignorant fanatic would blame a burglar for stealing the widow's mite, because it is quite obvious that any other burglar in the same position would do exactly the same thing. If this is not the essence of hokum, it is something else.

THE ratcatcher may not have any particular animus against the rodents he sets out to destroy. The irritated slumberer never had any previous altercation with the bed louse that makes his period of repose everything but reposeful. Yet both do not hesitate to slaughter the vermin that interfere with the general or particular happiness, in cold blood and without malice aforethought. If one adopts Mr. Coyle's attitude nobody is to blame for anything, therefore the working class should pay no heed to those who urge them to struggle against the capitalists because, forsooth, the poor capitalists, like the bedbugs and the catholic church in Mexico, do what they do because they can't help it.

MR. COYLE is not a catholic, tho he seems to be quite spiritual. Like all spiritualists, he mistakes the chaff for the wheat. Behind the religious war in Mexico is the ventriloquist voice of Wall Street. Not that Rome has not a good deal to gain or lose in the battle. It has. What has taken place is a united front between Rome and Wall Street for the purpose of looting Mexico. This is quite obvious in the action of Ambassador Sheffield handing a protest note to Calles about the Mexican petroleum laws at the moment when the catholic church is actually in rebellion against the government.

AFTER Mr. Coyle clearly and correctly states the reasons why the Mexican government is compelled to fight the church he winds up with the following twaddle: "When the present heat cools down, I am confident that many of the regulations imposing a hardship on the church or infringing the religious liberty of the individual citizen will be modified by the government, especially if the church secures a few socially-minded religious statesmen like John A. Ryan of Washington to conduct its negotiations." As if the Rev. John A. Ryan was not as willing a tool of the church as the most blatant bishop that ever wore red. The least that might be expected of well-informed persons like Coyle is that they keep their peace on delicate issues they do not feel at liberty to speak frankly about.

IN this Mexican struggle one must take either one side or the other. If you are for black reaction, you will support the church. Those who are in favor of human progress will support the Mexican government, even tho the Calles administration has sinned grievously against the working class. But his educational policy alone entitles him to the support of every revolutionist. Ignorance is the chief ally of reaction. Calles is blasting ignorance out of Mexico, where it has been entrenched for centuries. There is a good deal at stake in the present Mexican struggle. It is likely to be a long-drawn-out and bitter struggle.

THAT Tut-ankh-Amen used cosmetics is the astounding statement made by a professor speaking before the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This is good news for the cosmeticians. Until now a cake eater required all his gobs to powder his nasal appendage in public, but with old Tut setting the fashion in lipsticks the manly art of self-decoration should become as popular as chewing gum. The drug store cowboy is coming into his own.

MY organization is simply wonderful, senator," testified Morris Eller, a Chicago politician, while on the witness stand at the slush fund hearings. He was telling it to James A. Reed, of Missouri. In reply to a question he admitted that this beautiful organization was composed of job holders. Without the patronage that goes with public office none of the politicians could hold their own for any length of time. Even in Wisconsin, where purity is the watchword of the heirs of LaFollette's political state, the machine is held intact with the aid of patronage.

THIS system is universally applied wherever the capitalist psychoidist prevails. Even in the labor movement men are induced to favor this side or the other for a consideration. (Continued on page 2)

FIELD TO URGE U. S. BREAK WITH MEXICO

Catholics Threaten to Shut Down Schools

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9.—Predictions of a diplomatic break between the United States and Mexico are hinted at here on the eve of Ambassador Sheffield's return to the United States. Attaches of the U. S. embassy say that the delivery of the latest note on the petroleum laws at this time does not foreshadow any interference from Washington in the religious struggle which is considered a purely domestic affair. This disavowal is meaningless. The public will only see in Sheffield's note indications of a harmonious policy between Rome and Wall Street.

Threat to Close Schools.
The latest catholic threat is one to shut down the schools. The government is prepared to take more drastic action should the clergy continue in rebellion. The clergy are appealing to foreign governments to intervene in their behalf. The announced intention of the government to nationalize the protestant schools may give other governments an excuse to interfere. It is reported that the British government has already made representations but this report is denied from London.

Cal Denies Another Report.
LUDLOW, Vermont, August 9. — President Coolidge denied a report that he had a long conversation with President Calles of Mexico on the telephone, relative to the religious question.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9. — James R. Sheffield, United States ambassador to Mexico is leaving here within a few days. Sheffield who is a bitter foe of Mexico will tell President Coolidge that the Calles administration has not observed the terms of the Warren-Oregon terms that paved the way for recognition. The Mexican government has aroused the ire of the foreign oil magnates because it has refused to violate its own laws to suit the greed of the American exploiters. Sheffield is expected to exert his influence on Coolidge in favor of a diplomatic break with Mexico. Here in Mexico the great majority of American business men believe the Washington administration should maintain strict neutrality in the struggle between the church and the state.

To Regulate Production.
Under a new decree issued by President Calles, the government reserves the right to regulate the production of oil wells. Political observers see in this move a feeling on the part of the government that the oil men might take advantage of the present crisis to support another adventurer who (Continued on page 2)

THE STRIKE OF UNORGANIZED SILK WORKERS IN LOWELL, MASS., MILLS

The following story is published in this department because of the valuable information it gives concerning the causes of strikes of unorganized workers, their attitude toward the bosses, their knowledge of organizational principles or the lack of it, the lack of contact of the trade unions with these workers—the general problems of organization work in unorganized industries.

Articles of this kind are of great value to the labor movement as they give the information on which must be based the strategy and tactics of organization campaigns. Let us have more of them. (Editor's Note.)

THREE weeks ago one evening a textile worker from Lowell came into our office in Lawrence, and informed us that all the weavers of the Lowell silk mill in which he worked had walked out on strike.

It was a spontaneous outburst. There was not a semblance of organization among these workers. Not more than three of them had ever belonged to a union or ever been in a real strike before. They were at sea as to what to do now that they were out. Would we come in and organize the fight?

Of course. We would be there in the morning. "But tell us," we inquired of our fellow worker, "how did you all come to act as a body, did you have a meeting before you walked out?" "No," answered the Lowell striker, "there was a little talk among a few of us in the mill, and then we

just walked out. I don't know how it came. Everybody just felt, I suppose, that it was not an individual matter but a general thing, and we acted together." "What are the immediate causes?" "More looms and reduction of the piece rates." "Now tell us since (Continued on page 2.)

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR TO ENTER FALL ELECTIONS

To Decide on Ticket at Conference Aug. 22

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Massachusetts labor is taking a determined step towards placing a labor ticket in the elections this fall. A call has been sent out to labor organizations throughout the state by the Massachusetts Labor Campaign committee urging them to send delegates to the State Labor Campaign convention to be held in Wells Memorial Hall, Sunday morning, August 22 at 11 o'clock.

Labor organizations are urged to send two delegates to this convention which is to place in the field a labor ticket against the two old parties that are controlled by the moneyed interests of this country. Among those signing the call for the convention are Thomas J. Conroy, secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union; G. H. Crispin, secretary of the Somerville Central Labor Union; Herman Koster, secretary of the Cambridge Central Labor Union; Sylvester J. McBride, former president of the Boston Typographical Union; John McLaren of the Brick and Stone Masons' Union; B. J. Seamen of the Elevator Constructors' Union and Mary G. Thompson, president of the Boston Women's Trade Union League.

Get an autographed copy of Red
Cartoons by Fred Ellis and Robert
Minor.

Jailed Congressman's Wife Wins Kentucky Congressional Primary

PIKESVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—Mrs. John W. Langley, wife of former Congressman Langley of Kentucky, who is now serving a sentence in the Atlanta prison for violation of the prohibition law, won in the congressional primary held in Kentucky. She was nominated on the republican ticket in the tenth district for the seat formerly held by her husband. The nomination is equivalent to election. Mrs. Langley was nominated by about 6,000 majority.

AUSTRIANS BAR RUSSIANS FROM EDUCATION MEET

Vises Denied to Soviet Delegates

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 9.—Just before they departed for Vienna to attend and international congress of educators, three representatives of the Educational Workers' Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, were notified by the Austrian government that they would not be permitted to enter the country. The delegates were Alexander Korozelev, president of the union; Michael Apletin, secretary, and Prof. Albert Pinkewitch of the University of Moscow. They had worked many months preparing a report to the congress comprising a complete study of the educational system of the Soviet Union.

Delegates to the congress, among them a number of Americans who had seen the reports, expressed disappointment at the action of the Austrian authorities and said that the congress lost one of its most interesting features when the visas were denied to the Russian delegates.

Last year the Austrian government refused to admit Russian delegates to an international Esperanto conference and more recently denied passports to groups of Russian students who desired to tramp thru the Tyrol.

Lansbury in Moscow Aids Soviet Relief for British Miners

MOSCOW, July 26.—(By Mail).—George Lansbury arrived today in Moscow. In an interview with representatives of the press, he stated that he was travelling to the Caucasus for his health and that he would confer with Stalin, Kalinin, Chitcherin, Trotsky, as well as with a number of trade union leaders, upon his return. The "Children of Coal," the special newspaper issued with the collaboration of Lansbury for the benefit of the families of the striking British miners, was sold in hundreds of thousands of copies in a single day.

Thirteen Killed by Savage Tribes in Philippines

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 9.—Thirteen persons were killed in a settlement in northern Luzon, when members of the savage Kalina tribe swooped down on the village, killing, burning and robbing, according to word received here.

French Loss Heavy in Syria.
LONDON, Aug. 9. — The French force, defending Gouta from attacks by Druse rebels, have lost 700 dead and wounded, according to messages received here today from rebel sources.

CLEMENCEAU NOTE RILES GOVERNMENTS

Poincare and Coolidge Resent Interference

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Poincare government, that has clearly had a secret agreement to put over the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, is angry but silent about the letter sent Coolidge by George Clemenceau, which letter made very pointedly a reference to the debt agreement as a blow at France's sovereignty by her so-called "friends."

Poincare, it is said, will have to let the heat produced by Clemenceau's letter cool before the government can raise the issue of debts being ratified.

Tiger Spills the Beans.
"There will be no discussion of debts before the parliament reconvenes in October," says a member of the cabinet. "The question now reposes in the hands of the commission on foreign affairs and finance."

Some consider that Clemenceau has deliberately tried to put the regime of Poincare in a fix. Some of the papers come back at the so-called "tiger" by saying he should have spoken long ago if he didn't like the reparations laid down by the Versailles treaty which he now admits are "mythical." Le Petit Parisien says, "All that remains now is for Clemenceau to concede—'It's all my fault.'"

Anyhow, Clemenceau may be the cause of further delay in ratification, and Franklin Bouillon, president of the foreign affairs commission of the chamber, announces that the return of Ambassador Berenger to the United States is "indefinitely postponed."

This occurred after Bouillon had a conference with Poincare.

U. S. Officials Peeved.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the absence of Secretary Mellon, the U. S. treasury officials were loathe to comment on the letter sent President Coolidge by Poincare. Privately, however, some of these officials did not hide their resentment over the method used of "appealing outside official channels."

Acting Secretary Winston would not be quoted officially, but reiterated that the debt question was a "closed book" and no reply would be made to Clemenceau.

"Who's Clemenceau?" Says Cal.
WOODSTOCK, Vt., Aug. 9.—No direct comment would come from Coolidge when he received the acrid letter of Clemenceau. Unofficially, it is understood that Coolidge will pay no attention to the letter, on the grounds that it is an informal communication from a citizen of France (Continued on page 4)

American Labor To Aid British, Green Promises

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 9.—According to the figures of the chief bookkeeper of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, a total of 4,900,000 roubles (\$2,450,000) were received for the relief fund for the support of the striking British miners during May, June and the first twenty days of July.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—Thru their own delegation, the 1,200,000 striking miners of England put the question to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of what the American labor movement, particularly Green himself, could and would do to aid in feeding the women and children of the strikers and thereby help the strike. The meeting was held Saturday in the office of the A. F. of L.

"We can assure you and the other trade unions in England," Green replied after the delegation had stated the case, "that the American Federation of Labor will give the delegation every assistance in soliciting funds for the miners' wives and children. You have our full support. We feel that the British miners' strike is a challenge to the whole world-wide movement and has as its object a breakdown of the workers' standard of living."

Give Till It Hurts.
"We want to help in every way possible. We urge our people to give until it hurts and to give cheerfully and generously. We urge all public spirited citizens to join in this cause." Green stated that he would give the delegation members personal credentials to all affiliated national and state organizations and would draw up an itinerary for the delegates to follow.

He states that the printing trades and the building trades could afford to be most generous, also the anthracite miners. The bituminous miners, he conceded, were not in such good circumstances because of unemployment.

The Delegation.
Joseph Jones, general secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association and members of the executive board of the British Miners' Federation, led the plea. He was backed by James Robson, president of the Durham Miners' Association; Paul McKenna, agent of the Scottish Miners; Oliver Harris, treasurer of the South Wales Miners' Federation; Ben Tillett, secretary of the Transport Workers and delegate from the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., who is general chairman of the Women's Relief Committee. Tillett, as the veteran and the member of the party most familiar with American labor conditions, was prominent in the discussion. A. A. Purcell, who first was reported coming with the delegation, was detained in England.

5,000,000 to Feed.
They came to the president of the A. F. of L. with a frank statement of the needs of the strikers' families. British poor-law relief, which is now the main reliance of the bulk of the (Continued on page 2)

NEW DELEGATION FROM GERMANY IN THE U. S. S. R.

68 Socialist Workers Go Despite S. D.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 27 (By Mail).—Today the second German workers' delegation arrived in Leningrad sixty-eight strong, and were received enthusiastically by the representatives of the Trade Union Council and numerous delegations from the factories and trade unions with banners and bands of music.

Comrade Ugaroff, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, invited the members of the delegation to inspect everything in the Soviet Union which might interest the delegation and to report the truth about the Soviet Union to the workers of Germany objectively and comradesly.

For Unity of Labor.
In his reply, the chairman of the delegation, the Social Democrat Korber, expressed his warm thanks for the cordial reception and pointed out that the delegation would attentively study conditions in the Soviet Union in order to report truthfully upon its return to Germany. "It is our duty to create a united labor front and to set it against the capitalist front," concludes Korber in a storm of applause.

Great enthusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the woman delegate, Rausch, on the tribune to receive a red shawl.

Uharoff spoke on behalf of the young workers of Germany. Several working men and women also greeted the delegation, after which the delegation and all those present marched to the palace of labor singing the Internationale, where the delegation paid a brief visit to the museum of the trade union movement.

German Socialist Party Heads Oppose.
In an interview with a representative of the "Tass" news agency, the chairman of the second German workers' delegation, the Social Democrat Korber, and the Social Democrat Besser, member of the presidium of the delegation, underscored the hostile attitude of the official social democratic party organizations towards the journeying of social democrats to the Soviet Union.

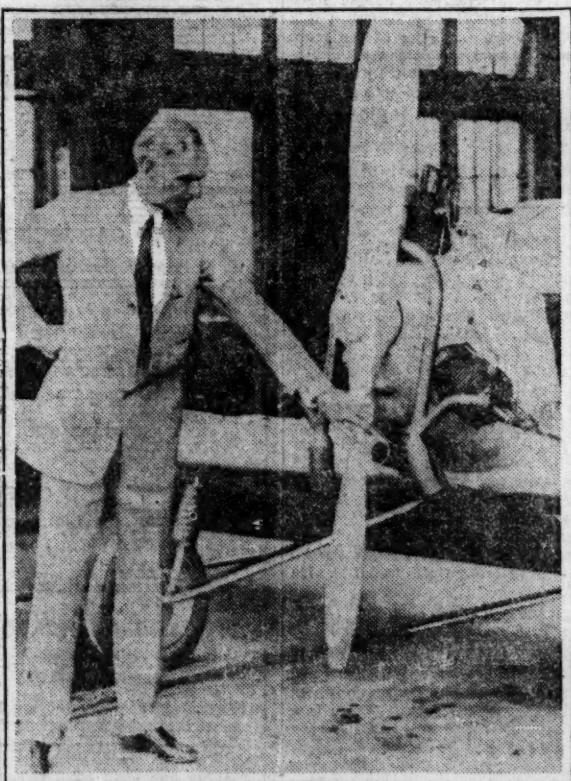
They mentioned a number of cases in which the district executives of the party warned the participants in the trip to the Soviet Union of their eventual expulsion from the party, which warnings were endorsed by the superior authorities of the party.

Like Russians—Want Unity.
"Our first impression of the Soviet Union," said Korber, "is overwhelming as a result of the moving cordiality and hospitality of the Russian workers towards their foreign comrades." It is one of the tasks of the delegation, according to Korber, to promote as much as possible to coming together of the trade union movements of Germany and the Soviet Union.

The Social Democrat Lenz, member of presidium of the delegation, declared that he is especially interested in studying the organization of the physical culture movement in the Soviet Union. The delegation will spend a week in Leningrad.

Bedouin Plot Reported.
JERUSALEM, Aug. 9.—A Bedouin plot for the massacre of all Christians and Arabs in Trans-Jordan has been discovered and frustrated. The British have sent out aeroplanes to scatter warnings to the tribes not to molest Christians.

Ford Invades Air with New "Flivver"



The latest Ford product is a tiny monoplane that its designers intend shall do for the air what the "Flivver" did for the roads in the matter of cheap transportation. It was very easy for the Ford millions and resources to create this novelty. If it becomes a success workers will engage in its production with the same degree of monotonous exploitation that goes with making "flivvers."

Patronizes Puppet Sultan



The "Sultan of Morocco" shown above finds it healthier to live in Paris, at least for the summer. The reason is that most of his subjects would dearly love to make mince meat of him because he acts as traitor to his own people. It has been under the guise of supporting his rule that France and Spain have waged war against the Moors, who suffered a heavy loss when Abd-el Krim surrendered, but who keep up the fight. In exchange for the "sultan" signing fat concessions, France brought him to Paris, where he is given a "good time" and his vanity tickled by being allowed to sit on Napoleon's chair in the palace of Versailles, as we see above.

SHEFFIELD ON WAY WITH BAG OF 'EVIDENCE'

Calles Issues a Decree Regulating Wells

(Continued from page 1.)

would turn over the country to them. Reports of violence continue to pour in from all parts of the country but most of them are without foundation. The situation is well in hand and the federation of labor is carrying on a vigorous propaganda thrust against the nation against the clergy.

K. of C. Appeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The appeal of the Knights of Columbus to the American Federation of Labor urging the co-operation of the labor body with the campaign against Mexico has not made a favorable impression here. Regardless of the personal opinions of individual members of the executive council on the controversy between the Mexican government and the church the council as a whole feels that any action on its part either for or against, would be liable to open a religious discussion in the federation which might tear it to pieces. It is pointed out that Terence V. Powderly's relations with Cardinal Gibbons was partly responsible for wrecking the Knights of Labor.

Loyal But Not So Ready.

Many of the leaders of the A. F. of L. are members of the Knights of Columbus but it is by no means certain that they are willing to jeopardize their organizations even at the behest of the church. Self-interest comes first with most of them. While quite ready to appear in public as loyal children of Rome, they also realize that the first attempt on their part to use the unions in the interest of a catholic attempt to overthrow the Mexican government would raise such a storm in the ranks of the unions that would either smash the organizations or drive them out of office.

Mussolini, the blackshirt dictator of Italy, who has destroyed the Italian trade unions was energized at the opening session of the K. of C. convention. The American labor officialdom is extremely reactionary it has gone on record against Mussolini.

London Denies Report.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The foreign office today denied Mexico City reports that Great Britain has made diplomatic representations to Mexico, protesting against the seizure of English owned church properties.

Mexican Consul Flays Talley. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arturo M. Elies, consul general of Mexico, issued a sharp rebuke to Judge Alfred J. Talley for the jurist's rabid attack on the Mexican government, in which he urged the lifting of the arms embargo which would enable the reactionaries to secure weapons and make war on the republic.

Senior Elías said:

Talley Urged Violence. "It is amazing that in the 20th Century a jurist can be found in a country as highly civilized as the United States who will champion the sending of instruments of violence into a country which is trying to settle its internal difficulties by peaceful methods. Does Judge Talley want to help in bringing about another massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Night in Mexico? Is it his desire to bring about another religious war similar to those which bathed Europe in blood during the middle ages? Has not the world already suffered enough from such fratricidal frays? Is this what religion means to Judge Talley and the hierarchy for whom he speaks?"

On Raising of Embargo. "Does Judge Talley not know that if the government of the United States raised the Arms Embargo at this time only one construction could be put upon it by the civilized world?"

It is significant that Judge Talley is joined in the abuse which he pours upon the present government of the United States by a certain Bishop Kelly, who is now abusing in the press the late President Wilson because he refused to support that notorious scoundrel, Victoriano Huerta, the murderer of the lamented Madero.

Generous For Education.

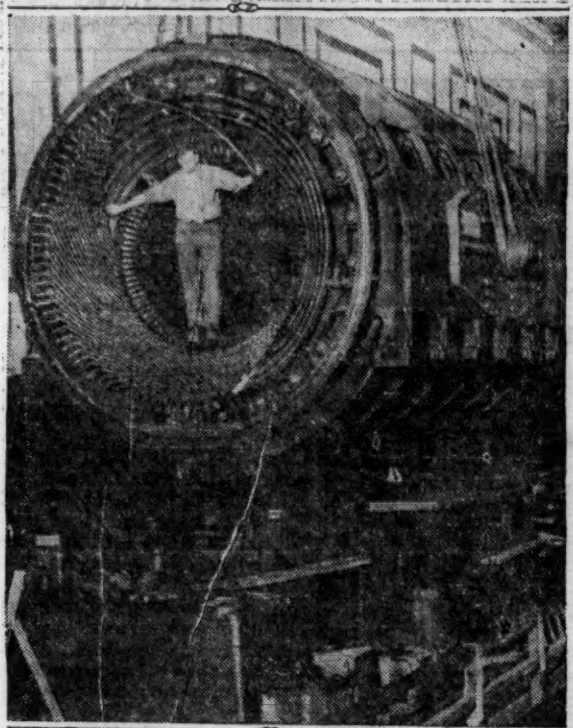
The consul declared that the government economized in every department except education. The amounts spent for education were deliberately increased he said "for people lacking knowledge cannot and will not cherish the spirit of freedom."

Article 3 of the Mexican constitution reads: "Instruction is free; that given in public institutions of learning shall be non-sectarian. Primary instruction, whether higher or lower given in private institutions, shall likewise be non-sectarian. No religious corporation nor minister of any religious creed shall be permitted to establish or direct schools of primary instruction. Primary schools may be established only subject to official supervision. Primary instruction in public institutions shall be free."

British Sub Sinks.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British submarine S-29 sank late today in the Davenport dockyard basin with six crew officers and men aboard.

Most Powerful Machine on Earth



The photo shows the main part of one of the turbo-generators of the new East River power station of the New York Edison Co. being lowered into place. The generator, complete, weighs close to 2,000,000 pounds and has a capacity of 80,000 horsepower, which means that it could pull 47 Twentieth Century Limiteds at once. This great machine, used primarily for public service is privately owned and grinds out huge dividends for holders of Edison Co. stock.

Unorganized Silk Workers of Lowell, Massachusetts, Go Out on Strike

(Continued from page 1)

cerely," we further inquired very earnestly, 'do they really mean to fight?' "I think so, I know I do," he replied unhesitatingly.

Militant Girls.

We went up to Lowell the next morning and met with the strikers for the first time. We found that nearly all present were girls. Young girls rather light hearted, agog with curiosity, and the thrill of the novelty of the thing. We spoke to them in a serious way, calling forth from the girls the seriousness that is in them. "Do you mean this now?" we asked emphatically several times. They replied that they did. That they were ready to make a real fight of it, for better conditions of work, and for some kind of organization.

We were (at least I was) still skeptical. Nevertheless we went ahead with the selection of a strike committee. The next morning we met with the strikers again.

Strike Machinery Organized.

In two days we had the strike machinery organized. Picket captains, picket squads, hall chairman, hall secretary. Registration of strikers, visiting committee, and publicity committee. We have since organized a very efficient relief committee. The workers are very amenable and sensible. They made practical suggestions, and readily accepted practical proposals. I who have had a directing part in many strikes among clothing workers where every other man is an orator, and a labor strategist, missed the usual harangues and confusion.

100 Per cent Strike.

The strike is now on 100 per cent strong. Girls who are yet too young to know the sternness of life, many of whom have never seen a parade, let alone participating in any public affair, are picketing, carrying placards with seriousness and discipline. They do not know what the words "class struggle" mean. But they feel the struggle, and act it. It did not require any oratory to make them understand that \$14 a week is not enough to live on. They understand that it is not written in any book good or bad that with the temperature over 90 degrees the windows in the mill should

be shut tight. In their naivete they feel that there ought to be tables at which to eat their lunches, and that while it may be good etiquette for the Japanese over in Japan to eat sitting on the floor, it is not customary in America, especially when mice and rats are playing tag all over the floor.

Older Strikers Not So Eager.

There are men strikers, too. The men attend meetings and picket also. The men are older though, and pretty much used up by life. And there are some grown up women from far off Eastern Europe. The men and these women are good strikers also. But their grasp for a little more life is not so eager.

The consciousness of power has now come over the strikers. They have taken the offensive. They have formulated demands. A week ago the strike committee met the mill agent, Mr. Gallant, and presented their demands in writing.

Mill Agent Astounded.

The Mill Agent could hardly believe his eyes. He was flabbergasted. "BOLSHEVISM, ANARCHISM, the end of the world," he cried out. "No Sir, No Sir, I am boss here. G—D—how dare you. There is the mill go to your work." He grabbed the sheet of paper containing the demands and crumpled it up. On second thought he put it back on the table and smoothed it out. "You and You and You," he pointed menacingly to several members of the committee, "you are trouble makers, you are no weavers, I am going out to lunch." As he walked out he growled back, "I'll shut up the Mill all together."

Giving the Boss a Fight.

The next day the committee reported back to the strikers on the conference with the boss. "Begorra if it's a foit he wants, he'll have two foits," exclaimed an Irish woman striker. "Ye jolly well bet e'll ave it," put in the chair lady from Lancashire Ireland.

And it is a fight such as Mr. Gallant was not expecting that 250 silk weavers and loom fixers are giving the Lowell Silk Mill of the New Market Manufacturing Co. And what's more a permanent ORGANIZATION of these workers will come out of this fight.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor Talks and Bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—WCFL Ensemble, under the direction of Elena Moneak.
7:30 to 8:30—Little Joe Warner, character singing: Al Scott's Harmony Kings, Hawaiians; Norman G. Harte, baritone.
8:30 to 9:00—Elena Moneak and her orchestra, music from Musical Comedy Shows.
9:00 to 9:30—Harry Dream Daddy Davis, popular songs; Vella Cook, contralto.
9:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble in popular music.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

Ford Circus at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—The first plane of the Edsel Ford reliability tour in which 24 planes are entered arrived here from Milwaukee shortly before 10 o'clock. The plane piloted by Ray Collins, referee of the tour, and Pilot Charles Wilesley, took off from Milwaukee at 7 a. m.

Rubber the Reason for Bacon Bill, Say Filipinos in Paper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Bacon's bill for separation of the rich rubber lands of the southern half of the Philippine Islands from native control is the target of many articles and arguments in the current issue of the Philippine Republic, organ of the independence mission in Washington. Rubber is declared to be the "first, foremost and real reason for the Bacon bill." Other reasons are named—coconuts and copra, lumber and hemp.

The magazine suggests that Bacon, in his three speeches in behalf of separation of the islands, strangely fails to mention the fact that the Washington government stands pledged to grant independence to the Philippine Islands—not simply to a part of them. This, it says, all nations and races know. They watch America which made the pledge.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year; if you send it in before August 15.

MINE UNIONISTS REVOLT AGAINST RULE OF MOYER

Demand a Convention and No Assessment

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Montana (By Mail).—At the regular meeting of Butte Engineers' Union, No. 83, held July 14, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, President Moyer and executive board has submitted a question to the membership of assessing themselves \$2 for the purpose of holding a convention in September next, and

Whereas, the constitution of the International Union of Mines, Mill and Smelter Workers, Section One of Article Two, reads plainly that conventions will be held in the first week of the month of August, and there are no provisions in said constitution giving the general officers power to set aside the law, evade their plain duty and attempt by asking the membership to vote an assessment, knowing full well such an unpopular thing as an assessment would defeat all attempts to hold a convention, and thus evade a proper and much needed investigation as to how the said officers have performed their several duties and expended the funds of our international since the holding of the last convention some six years ago; and,

Why the Assessment?

Whereas, the quarterly reports, such few as have been sent out by the general office, indicate and show that Locals No. 16, 83, 117, in Montana alone have sent something like \$20,000 yearly, or for the past two years between thirty-five and forty thousand and with the added thousands of dollars from other locals paid into our general office, furnishing a treasury easily in excess of sixty thousand dollars or more, and with only two men and two women in the Denver office as the permanent overhead expenses, we fail to see the necessity for an assessment to meet a regular indebtedness, certainly it cannot be something unexpected, or the creation of an emergency indebtedness, such as an assessment must be levied to satisfy, the investigating by a committee, reporting to a convention of the condition of our financial affairs in the Denver office will appeal to everyone as the most important business confronting our organization; and,

Demand Moyer Comply With Union Law.

Whereas, the general official duty is to at once notify all locals that the biennial convention will convene in Denver on the date fixed by the constitution for the performance of their duties. Therefore be it

Resolved, that Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, I. U. of M. and S. W., herewith protests the action of the officials of our international organization to evade their plain duty as laid down by the constitution, by the subterfuge of "passing the buck" to the membership in the form of a \$2 assessment instead of calling a convention to meet in August next, and Local No. 83 refuses to participate in this unlawful procedure, and condemns the failure of the general officials to comply with the laws an attempt on their part to perpetuate themselves in their offices, and thus avoid a proper investigation of how they have performed their duties since the holding of the last convention; and be it further

Want Convention at Once.

Resolved, that Local No. 83 demands that our general officers call the seventh biennial convention to convene in Denver on the date set for same by the constitution, so that said convention can by proper investigation determine the condition of the financial and other affairs of the organization.

Green Promises U. S. Aid to British Labor

(Continued from page 1)

strikers, is so small in amount per family that it does not even provide a minimum of the plainest food. It leaves nothing for clothing, shoes, shelter or fuel. The strikers and their families must have food and clothing.

From the Russian trade unions they have received \$2,500,000, and have spent it in their soup kitchens. From their own trade union funds and from other British sources they have received and expended \$40,000,000 in maintaining some 5,000,000 for 14 weeks of industrial war. Now they ask American labor, which has sent them a total of about \$150,000, to really become interested in their struggle to maintain civilized standards of wages in Europe.

Mean to Fight It Out.

Miss Wilkinson and Tillett told Green that there was no chance of immediate settlement. The miners' delegates confirmed this view. British mine owners are determined to break down the wage scales and to crush the union. The strikers have no thought of surrendering the ground won in past years at heavy cost.

Instead, they propose to put their case before the trade unions and the liberal public of the United States, in union meetings, in conferences and in mass meetings in the cities. Miss Wilkinson will specialize on women's organizations. Most of the delegation returned to New York from their visit to Washington, to start their fund-raising campaign.

It's Blue Monday for the Menshevik and Capitalist Enemies of Soviet Rule

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

IT is "Blue Monday" morning so far as the backward capitalist press is concerned in frantically developing its hysterical anti-Soviet campaign. All that is new consists of repeated denials from the Soviet government at Moscow of the flood of "shameless fakes" that ebbs and flows with each new edition.

Thus Hearst's International News Service starts the week with several hundred words of rehash, every word being mere repetition of what appeared over the last week-end.

Definite denials, however, come from Moscow for those capitalist sheets that care to publish them.

It seems that the Soviet government didn't bother much about the original fakes. It doubtless took it for granted that the world had been fed up on these lies and that they would quickly sink into oblivion of their own weight. But the capitalist press knows no depths of infamy.

Denials of the fraudulent reports originating in all the emigre capitals along the Soviet border, from Bucharest to Riga, come from four sources. These are as follows:

First—An official denial by the Soviet government at Moscow of the reports circulated "thruout the world," in the words of the International News Service, "that revolution has broken out in Leningrad or that there is a mutiny in the Kronstadt garrison."

Second—Another denial from the Soviet foreign office at Moscow, "declaring," in the words of the United News, "that rumors of mutinies and revolts among its troops are absolutely false. It categorically denies reports of rebellions in southern Russia and elsewhere, and asserts that the recent rumors of such trouble result from the anti-Soviet campaign started abroad."

Third—An announcement by the Soviet embassy in London that it had received a message from Moscow this morning (August 9) reiterating the government's denial of the report that a revolt was taking place.

Fourth—Then there is the report of the anti-Soviet Baldwin government in England. The announcement was made at London that the "official dispatches received of the British foreign office (Chamberlain) today failed to carry any confirmation of the report of revolts in Russia." The foreign office announced that it is discounting all reports of Russian disorders.

One of the most wretched exhibitions incidental to this anti-Soviet campaign is offered by the delapidated anti-Sovietist, Isaac Don Levine, who tries to bolster up the Hearst attack with the passing reputation

that he earned during a brief visit to the Soviet Union and the writing of a book on the Russian situation. But even Levine is forced into making statements that kick his carefully written endorsement of alleged "disorders in Russia" into the gutter where grovels the press for which he writes. He confesses:

"There is nobody outside the Communist Party in Russia capable of initiating a serious insurrection."

"Trotsky is too disciplined not to follow the orders of the central committee of the Communist Party."

And much more to the same effect. Even this "bought and paid for" scribe must admit that the mighty power of the Communist Party in the Union of Soviet Republics stands unchallenged.

One of the elements that finds great joy in the avalanche of malicious falsehood that is being spread over the earth is made up of those Russian emigre mensheviks who pray for the return of "democracy" in the Soviet Union, much as catholics are praying for the return of "religious freedom" in Mexico. They seek the "democracy" and the "freedom" that will enable them to stab Soviet rule in the back, if they can, much as they sought to overthrow the rule of the workers and peasants in Soviet Georgia. But they met with miserable failure there. Every new attempt will also fail. Alexander Kerensky, who tried to betray the Russian workers and peasants into the hands of the Versailles allies in the last war, shakes off the cobwebs and emerges in vain from his retreat in Paris. His call to the forces of the "white terror" to rally against Soviet rule is no threat to the Bolshevik power.

As has already been pointed out in these columns, whatever differences there are in the policies proposed by Stalin, Trotsky and Zinoviev, will be given careful consideration in the future, as they have been in the past, in the councils of the All-Union Communist Party. The party will arrive at its decision and enforce it. The party builds the Soviet Front against world capitalism. That menshevik socialists and great capitalists should try to find some comfort out of alleged "disorders" in the Soviet Union is inevitable. They are both enemies of the social revolution. Behind the barrage of infamous misrepresentation laid down by the capitalist world against the Soviet Union, the workers and farmers may behold the enemies of their struggle for emancipation. In bringing this knowledge to forefront the present incident will develop some good for world labor.

SLUSH MONEY ROCKS LOCAL K. K. K. SOCIETY

Chief Refuses to Open Books to Public

There is a serious rift in the ranks of the Better Government Association. The rift is over the loot.

The above named organization is a self constituted body of snoopers with K. K. K. proclivities. Its avowed aim is to purify the social atmosphere of Chicago by keeping ladies of easy virtue constantly looking for new quarters and foregoing bootleggers to invest more of their profits in protection.

Brennan Like Insult.

Yesterday's DAILY WORKER published the story of George E. Brennan's contribution to the B. G. A. during the last election fight over the state's attorneyship of Cook county. Robert E. Crowe, catholic, ran on the republican slate; Michael Igoo, catholic, was on the democrat slate. Hope Thompson, protestant, ran as an independent. The latter was supported by the B. G. A. which looks on the catholic church as an instrument of the devil.

But George E. Brennan contributed money to the B. G. A. treasury in the belief that a vote for Thompson would be a vote lost to Crowe and as good as a vote for Igoo.

Refuses to Show Books.

Now comes the news that Senator McKinley donated \$13,500 to the Better Government Association in the recent primaries. This story has not yet been confirmed as the superintendent of the organization, E. J. Davis, when on the stand at the slush fund investigation was not asked if he received any gifts from senatorial aspirants. He has also refused to open his books to the public.

Senator Reed intimated that he would reopen the investigation into the B. G. A. angle of the slush inquiry.

William G. Hollister, a wealthy printer and honorary treasurer of the organization was refused permission to see the books of the B. G. A. by E. J. Davis. Hollister announced that he would resign.

Russian Professor Discovers "Death Carrying" Sound

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 9.—Professor Goldman of Kiev announced to a committee of Ukrainian scientists that he had discovered "death-carrying sounds." He produced documents to substantiate his claims.

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INFLATION GETS O. K. BY FRENCH; BUSINESS UPSET

Secret Deal Shown in U. S. Confidence

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Aug. 9.—The senate has ratified by a vote of 281 to six, Poincaré's project for a sinking fund and for the so-called "industrialization" of the government tobacco monopoly, meant to place it upon the basis of a semi-private corporation.

Some of the dictatorial measures Poincaré is whipping the chamber of deputies into granting include the right granted to the bank of France to issue unlimited paper money to buy foreign currency, without having to report such dangerous inflation in its weekly statements.

Afraid to Press Issue.
The government has been hesitating between proposing and withholding the proposal to ratify the debt agreements. Strong blocks of deputies have notified the cabinet that they will vote against ratification. Poincaré undoubtedly wants to ratify, but may only go far enough to get the approval to ratify with reservations from the finance committee of the chamber and senate, then dicker with the U. S. and Britain during the summer, preparing for ratification in the autumn.

Loss Both Ways.
The rise of the franc suddenly from 49 to 32 to the dollar, has caused nearly as much panic as its previous fall. People and firms who had hastened to save themselves as the franc went down, by buying English and American money with depreciating francs, now are in a fever to unload before they lose millions by its rise.

Washington Confident.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Evidently having received secret assurance that the debt pact with France will soon be ratified, although there is no apparent chance of this from official actions, the government experts are already figuring out how much of a loan France will need. There has clearly been a secret conference between Mellon and French politicians close to Poincaré.

The experts say they think France will need a loan of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 directly, with a possible addition of \$100,000,000 credit to draw upon. It must have this great sum to even try stabilization of the franc.

No Easy Matter.
But such stabilization will create new trouble. It will shut off much of French exports and produce an unfavorable balance of trade. This, too, will tend to send the franc down again. So stabilization or no stabilization, the franc seems bound to be risky speculation.

Avella I. L. D. Has Picnic Sunday
AVELLA, Pa., Aug. 9.—The workers of this city and vicinity will hold a big picnic at Pine Flats, John Sokak's farm, one and a half miles southwest of Avella, Sunday, August 15.

All the proceeds will go for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti and other political prisoners. An elaborate program has been prepared.

A ball game between the miners of the Pard W. and Duquesne mines will be staged.

Admission, men 50 cents, ladies free. The picnic is arranged under joint auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee and the International Labor Defense.

Trucks will be running from the P. & W. School to the picnic grounds between 9 and 11 in the morning and from the picnic grounds between 5 and 7 in the afternoon.

PORTO RICO—PARADISE FOR THE RICH BUT HELL FOR THE WORKERS

By MAX ROCH.

JULY 15 was San Diego Day in Porto Rico. San Diego was a strong nationalist who fought against the imperialism of the United States. The nationalist party, a group of intellectuals, whose chairman was Senor Campos, spoke about the horrible conditions of the island under American exploitation. There are 400,000 workers on the island, most of them peasants working on the sugar, tobacco and rice plantations. These peasants can obtain work only six months a year. Eighty thousand of them only have been employed all year and their living conditions are indescribable. They are paid about \$2 a day when they work and their death rate is tremendous.

Produces Enormous Wealth.
My personal observation is that Porto Rico, that produces in sugar and tobacco crops an annual wealth of millions of dollars, has the most horrible living conditions in the whole world. Nothing has been done by American interests in the 26 years that they have controlled the island to help the workers. Most of the workers live in dirty hovels, the toilets are holes made in the streets, children always naked, unemployment all year present, diseases like hookworm, anaemia and under-nourishment killing them off in large numbers.

The island is controlled by the United States and Senor Campos mentioned the fact that certain students, who exposed these horrible conditions of the workers, were expelled from the university by the president of the United States. Eighty per cent of the great "contrabands" belong to American

Young Mexican Lad Killed in Steel Mill Thru Company Neglect

GARY, Ind., Aug. 9.—A young Mexican, Francisco Calderon, working in the No. 1 open hearth ore bin of the Illinois Steel Corporation, was killed. Calderon was loading cars with iron ore coming down huge chutes from the ore bin. He noticed that the ore ceased coming. There was a jam at the orifice at the top. None of the men working together with Francisco would venture to investigate, so he went himself. A touch of the shovel and down went the ore, carrying along Francisco and burying him completely. It took fifteen minutes until the men around began to look for him and dug him out from underneath the ore. He was dead.

Francisco was only 23 years old. He was the sole support of his aged father and mother and four younger brothers, who survive on a ranch near Santa Ana Maya, State Michoacan, Mexico. His body will be taken to his native land by his uncle, Salvador Calderon.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

It remained for The DAILY WORKER to tell the farmers and workers of the state of Washington that a real Farmer-Labor party is in process of organization here. None of the Seattle papers mentioned the meeting held there July 4.

It is hoped that enough publicity can be gotten for our candidates so that the voters of the state who intend to vote Farmer-Labor will know their names. Thus they will not be fooled by the old, re-vamped "Progressive" party which is now receiving more or less publicity in the paid press at Seattle.

Not knowing the real Farmer-Labor activities many farmers and unorganized workers are due to throw away their votes in the fall elections. One suspects that is why the progressive party is being mentioned by capitalist dailies.

If lists of workers and farmers' candidates for state and national offices could be published in the DAILY WORKER, the rather isolated farmers and discontented workers could find out who to vote for.

Correspondents in the various states should furnish this information.

H. Butler, Rockport, Wash.

England Puts Screws on Greece to Compel Break with Italians

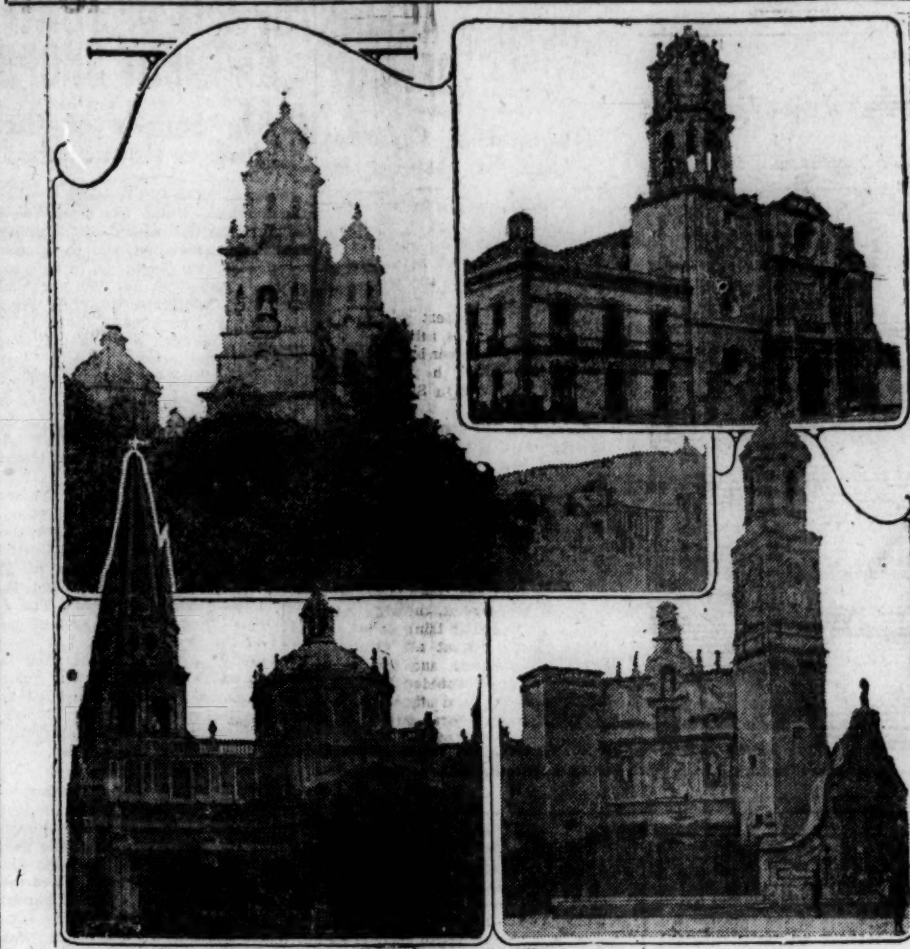
ATHENS, Aug. 9.—Dictator General Theodore Pangalos is in trouble. He desires an alliance with Italy, but he seems unable to form a cabinet of the same mind. General Paraskevopoulos, M. Savitalanos and M. Zilimon, the latter the president of the high court, have refused to take the premiership unless given a free hand to resume Greece's former position of dependence on Great Britain.

Great Britain has undoubtedly influenced these politicians to this section, as Britain is seeking to isolate Italy, whose new imperialist designs on the Balkans and in Africa are viewed by England as hostile to her own imperialist aims. Since Greece is financially bankrupt, it must have aid. This it cannot get from France, and England will not make any loans unless Greece changes its foreign policy.

Chicago Annual Rodeo.
The second annual rodeo will take place in Soldiers' Field, Grant Park, next week. It is expected that close to 250,000 people will attend this event. Over \$35,000 is offered in prizes to winners in cowboys and cowgirls.

The subscription price to the American is out. Did you get your copy?

Church-State War Silences Mexican Cathedrals



These splendid edifices built at the expense of the Mexican people and used for their mental enslavement are now closed as a result of the warfare between the clergy and the government. It would be well for the Mexican people if they were turned into schools, or public halls for the benefit of the masses.

POLICE CAPTAIN AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT HEAD CHIEF WITNESSES AGAINST 58 HUNGARIAN WORKERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 21.—(By Impropor)—Today Police Captain Josef Schweinitzer and the detective Inspector Peter Hain were examined. Through the reports of Vienna newspapers it was a matter of common knowledge before the Rakosi trial that Schweinitzer had spent weeks in Vienna trying to discover the foreign connections of the Vagi Party. Police brutality and barbarities of recent date in connection with political affairs are closely linked with his name. It is a matter of record in countless previous trials and in the present trial as well that Schweinitzer not only issued the orders for the brutal treatment of prisoners, but took part himself in the maltreatment.

Demolish Schweinitzer's Testimony.
The defense succeeded today in demolishing Schweinitzer's testimony completely and in proving his statements not worthy of credence, despite the special protection accorded Schweinitzer by the president, who did not permit the defendants to interrogate the former concerning their having been tortured. Schweinitzer was the star witness for the prosecution.

His examination lasted four hours. The result of his testimony, however, was the complete collapse of the prosecution's case. It was intended that he testify that the Communist Party aimed to organize for the armed uprising. He wanted to prove that the socialist labor party employed Communist methods and received funds from the Third International. At the end of his examination he had to admit, however, that he only had circumstantial evidence in support of these charges and could adduce no direct proof.

Social Democrats Betrayers.
The miserable part played by the social democrats in this trial of 58 Hungarian workers was brought out by the barristers for the defense when they cross-examined Schweinitzer.

Barrister Lengyel for the defense asked Schweinitzer whether the social democrats had not aided him in his investigations and arrests of the Communist and social labor party members. Schweinitzer refused to reply. Lengyel: "Ludwig Samuel also figured as a defendant in this trial. He was arrested but released in a few days. There is no mention of his release in the protocol. The police obtained a position for him. According to the indictment he took part in the congress. How is it possible that he was set free by the police and, although he lives in Budapest, was not subpoenaed to attend this trial?"

Schweinitzer: "In accordance with the instructions of my superior I cannot answer this question."

While Lengyel was asking this question Public Prosecutor Miskolczy, member of the Awakening Hungarians, makes a remark which cannot be heard distinctly. "Lengyel turns sharply to the public prosecutor and asks: 'What did you say?' The latter is silent. Defendant Josef Gogos, one of the defendants, says to Lengyel: 'The public prosecutor says that it is a disgrace to ask such questions.'"

"Orders From Above."
"First of all I protest energetically against a high government official taking cover behind 'orders from above' and refusing to testify in a matter of life and death," declared Lengyel heatedly. "The court allowed me the question and the witness is obliged to reply. The impression is given that in Hungary the truth is an official secret, if we permit the

Contributions to Children's Kitchen

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The following contributions were received by the United Council of Working class House Wives for the Children's Kitchen of the Passaic strikers:

Mrs. Bessie Zaltzman, collection of Women's Culture Club Directors Sholem Aleichem Folk School No. 1, \$15.3.
Women's Club Sholem Aleichem School, Perth Aboy, N. J., \$15.50.
Camp Bolshak \$15.00.
Lithuanian Working Women Alliance of America, \$137.59.
Journymen Barber's Intern. Union of America, Local 900, \$25.00.

Miguel Mendez Now Colombian President

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 9.—Miguel Mendez was inaugurated president of the Colombia republic for the next four years. He succeeds Pedro Nel Ospina.

The Source of "Russian Gold"

(By KARL REEVE)

MASLOV KUT — North Caucasus, U. S. S. R. (By Mail) — The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union continue to support the heroic strike of the British coal miners against a reduction in wages or a lengthening of the working day. Throughout the entire Soviet Union meetings are being held at which material aid is voted the British miners, and speeches are made which show that the Russian masses understand the international character, political as well as economic, of the British miners' struggle.

Here in the little village of Maslov Kut, numbering 3,000 inhabitants, the members of the Agricultural and Forest Workers Industrial Union have met and have resolutions offering support and have donated money to their British fellow workers. The first meeting just before the general strike was called off by the treacherous Gomperses of England, convened in the Narodny Dom (People's House) of the village.

Agricultural Workers Donate.
An extended discussion of the British strike took place, and a resolution was unanimously passed that the agricultural workers of the village donate one third of a day's pay to the British workers, with a promise of more as soon as it was needed. The only argument of the meeting occurred when it was suggested that the local union donate one half instead of one third of a day's pay. It was finally decided that the amount asked for by the central headquarters in Moscow, one third of a day's pay be given by all, with half a day's pay for those who could afford it. Approximately one half of those present volunteered to give one half of a day's pay and since that time another donation has been given in behalf of the British miners.

No Red Tape.
There was no red tape or delay about the exhibition of solidarity among the Russian workers. The local union in Maslov Kut, as the other locals throughout the Soviet Union received a telegram explaining the calling off the general strike and the need for international support. An advance

SOVIET UNION MOURNS DEATH OF DZERZHINSKY

Memorial Meetings Held in All Cities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 21. (By Mail).—This morning all Moscow was shrouded in mourning. Black-draped portraits of Dzerzhinsky are to be seen everywhere. Red and Black flags of mourning fly from all buildings.

At noon Dzerzhinsky's body was transferred to the Trade Union House where a guard of honor watches at the bier. Members of the government, representatives of party and trade union organizations, as well as of various institutions and army units, relieve one another in standing guard.

At noon time meetings were held in the factories, after which the workers marched to the Trade Union House with flying banners to pay their last respects to their dead leader. Countless columns of marchers filled the surrounding streets so that traffic had to be suspended in this section of the city.

Memorial meetings are being held all over the Soviet Union. Delegations of workers are already arriving in Moscow from other cities to pay him honor. Special trains have had to be run on many railway lines to take care of the numerous delegations.

A large number of factory organizations have decided to donate money to the fund for homeless children instead of buying wreaths.

Workers Must Work Under Miserable Conditions in Lowell

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am writing this for the benefit of those who do not know the conditions in the Lowell Silk Mills as they are today. The windows are always closed. We have no sanitary place to eat our lunch. We have to sit on the floor and eat. Many a time the mice run past us as we are sitting there and eating our cold lunch. They have no way for us to heat our cold lunch.

The windows in the toilet are nailed down. After we clean our greasy looms there is no hot water for us to wash the grease (very black and dirty grease) off our hands. The temperature in the mill is so high that most of the time we find it hard to work. At one time it was so great that our aprons and clothes were wet thru and thru with perspiration.

We sent word to Mr. Gallant, the agent of the mill to let him know that it was too warm for us to work and that he would like to go home for the afternoon. He refused to let us go. Many mornings when we come to work we find our wraps out in two or three places by the mice. The wraps are so bad at times that it is very hard to earn over \$15 a week. We have no rest room in the mill. When we are tired or fatigued we rest in the toilet.

The Best Issue of the New

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That Has Yet Appeared

Sat., August 14

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"Fumigating the American Revolution"

BY EUGENE LYONS.

A splendid article on Coolidge's July 4th oration showing up the emptiness, bombast and hypocrisy of present-day capitalism. The first appearance of this capable young writer in the New Magazine Supplement.

"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"

BY MICHAEL GOLD.

A satirical little play on the so-called peace efforts of the great powers. With illustrations by Jerger and Vose.

"Felix Dzerzhinsky"

BY K. GEBERT.

A story of the life of the head of the famous Cheka.

With first photographs of the funeral in the Red Square in Moscow.

"Life and Struggles in Ireland"

T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

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CLEMENCEAU NOTE RILES GOVERNMENTS

Poincare and Coolidge Resent Interference

(Continued from page 4)

who is no way connected with the government.

Clemenceau's letter, which is quite lengthy speaks in part, as follows:

Side Swipe at England.

"We are debtors, your are creditors. It seems this is regarded as purely a matter for the cashier's department, but are there no other considerations? Hitherto, England's European policy has consisted above all in holding and playing off one against the other. Today it is towards America that France's feeling of uneasiness is principally directed.

"You are claiming from us payment not of a debt of commerce but of war. You know as well as we do that our treasury is empty. Now, it is an open secret that in this affair there are only imaginary dates of payment, which will lead up to a loan with solid security in the shape of our territorial possessions, as was the case with Turkey. Such a thing, Mr. President, I am bound to tell you we shall never accept.

Puts "Friends" in Quotations.

"France is not for sale, even to her friends. If France disappears under the blows of her enemies and her 'friends,' there would remain of her a name to be proud of.

Raps U. S. on German Treaty.

"As Russia did a Brest-Litovsk, America has made a separate peace with Germany without even the slightest suggestion of an adjustment with her comrades in arms. That was a blood truce with a common enemy. Today, a money peace between the allied and associated powers is being devised.

"How did we fall to foresee what is now happening? Why did we not halt under the shells and convoke a board meeting of profiteers to decide the question whether it would allow us to continue? Must the myth of German reparations lead up to American cash collections?"

Boston Nominates Candidates for Coming Elections

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—District 1 one of the Workers (Communist) Party has placed in nomination for the coming election campaign in the state of Massachusetts the following candidates:

For United States senator, John J. Ballam; for governor, Lewis Marks; for lieutenant-governor, Albert Oddie; for attorney general, Max Lerner; for state treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer; for state auditor, John McCarthy; for secretary, Emma P. Hutchins.

An active campaign will be waged on behalf of these candidates on a platform demanding the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, repeal of the Watson-Parker bill and all similar anti-strike legislation, against infringement of the right of freedom of speech and assembly, for the freedom of political prisoners, nationalization of all large scale industry under workers' control, immediate reduction of the army and navy, full independence for the Philippines, work on public projects and financial relief for the unemployed, the reduction of present citizenship qualifications for the foreign-born, abolition of child labor, recognition and defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, revision of the tariff and the taxation laws so as to lower the cost of living and place the burden of taxation upon the employers, and the abolition of all legislation discriminating against non-citizens.

A decision was made that this ticket be withdrawn in favor of a bona fide labor ticket, if such a ticket be organized.

Lynn Workers Party Demands Right to Hold Street Meetings

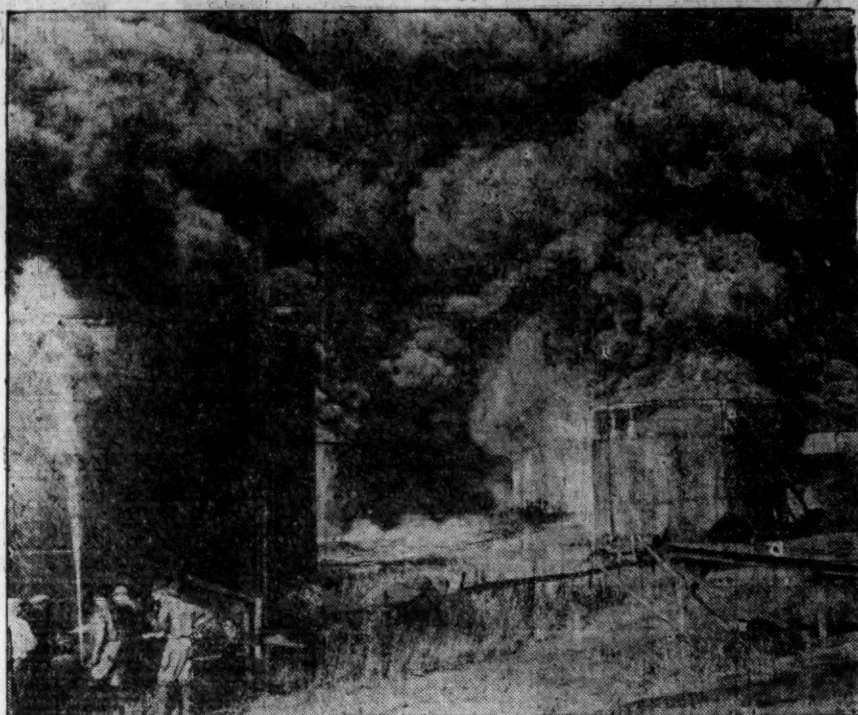
LYNN, Mass., Aug. 8.—Several weeks ago the Workers (Communist) Party apply to Mayor Ralph S. Bauer for permission to hold open air meetings on the streets of that city. In replying to the request the mayor refused permission on the ground that traffic would be interfered with and urged the applicant to "hire a hall."

Some days later an item appeared in the "Pilot," a catholic paper, boasting of the wonderful street meetings being held by the catholic organization in the city of Lynn. The Workers (Communist) Party called this fact to the attention of the mayor asked for the same rights accorded the catholics. Seeing that he was caught with the goods Mr. Bauer revoked the permit of all other organizations holding street meetings including even the Salvation Army, which has been operating in Lynn for 50 years.

This has aroused considerable indignation, so much so that the city council passed a resolution authorizing such meetings over the head of the mayor.

The American Worker Correspondent. Can Worker Correspondent is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

Lightning Hits Warren, Pa., Oil Wells Twice in Month



For the second time within a month lightning strikes among the oil tanks at Warren, Pa. This unusual photo shows the firemen attempting to get the second conflagration under control as it threatens to spread thru-out the whole oil field.

BALDWIN'S LIE GETS HOT REPLY FROM A. J. COOK

MacDonald Reproves It as "Undignified"

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The message sent by Premier Baldwin of the British government to America, declaring that the wives and children of the British miners, locked out for 15 weeks and suffering intense privation but heroically standing out against a wage cut and longer hours, were not suffering at all, and that America should give no money to be sent to the strikers, has produced the deepest indignation among the British workers.

Apostrophizing Baldwin in reference to this outrageous falsehood and mean-spirited attempt to shut off this relief funds from America, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said in a speech:

"By such a statement you are making more rebels in one week than I will ever make in a lifetime. This will be a charter for revolution. This statement will bring Britain's workers nearer to revolution than any speech Cook ever delivered."

Even Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the labor party, was compelled to raise his voice in protest, the it must be said that MacDonald seems more concerned with the diplomatic etiquette of Baldwin's tactics than with the nature of his attack on the strikers. He declares: "It is inconsistent with the dignity and duty of the Prime Minister to do what Mr. Baldwin has done in writing to America to stop subscriptions coming into this country to the miners' funds. He might have left that to a subordinate."

The ballot being taken in the miners' union on the question of approval or disapproval of the churchmen's plan for settlement, will probably show a majority for it, it is reported, although great groups are staunchly opposed to it as a backdoor.

These proposals provide for immediate resumption of work on the basis of conditions obtaining before the lockout, and for a settlement on the basis of a national agreement within four months. Failing of such agreement, the disputes would be arbitrated.

Since the proposal also carries a short term subsidy pending reorganization of the industry, it is not likely that the effect of the majority vote of the miners, even if obtained, will change anything, since the government has refused to consider the plan making the excuse of being opposed in principle to any subsidy.

Girl Attackers Sought.

Police today were seeking three youths, who last night abducted three young girls and later attacked them in the Forest Preserve district skirting the Des Plaines river here. One of the youths police identified as "Short Tail" a paroled convict.

The Daily Worker as a Traveler

The mailman delivers my DAILY WORKER to the store next door where it is read by the tailor and his wife. Next I get on the job and read it all the way thru. Next comes my chess opponent who looks it over reading excerpts here and there. Then I take it with me to the restaurant where the Greek waiter reads it thru as I eat my dinner.

THREE ARRESTED WHILE COLLECTING RELIEF FOR BRITISH COAL MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 9.—Three workers were arrested in Kenwood Park above Homestead while collecting for British strikers. They are held under a \$300 bail each. The picnic was held by a Scotch organization.

'BIG 3' MEAT PACKERS WILL END TRADE WAR

British and American Firms Make Peace

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Within a short time it is expected that the former arrangement between the Swift, Armour and Vestey packing houses in South America will be renewed and the trade war between the British and the American concerns will be brought to an end.

Up to December of last year a working arrangement had been agreed upon by these three big concerns for uniform purchases and shipments from South America to Great Britain and Europe. The Vestey firm has become very powerful thru amalgamations with many smaller concerns demanded that its shipping quota be increased. The Swift and Armour interests opposed the increase. The Vestey interests then began a trade war.

The trade war has cost the three concerns about \$50,000,000, it is said. The three concerns began to ship load after load of meat into England until its price dropped to the point where the packing houses were losing 2 cents on every pound.

Louis F. Swift arrived in London some time ago and has had numerous conferences with Lord Vestey. It is declared that the two have come to an agreement and that the trade war will be ended.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Pound sterling, demand 4.85 3/4, cables 4.86 1/4; French francs, demand 2.91, cables 2.93; Belgium francs, demand 2.76, cables 2.79; Swiss francs, demand 19.31 1/2, cables 19.33; Italy lira, demand 3.33 1/2, cables 3.36; Sweden krona, demand 26.76, cables 26.77; Norway krona, demand 21.91, cables 21.92; Denmark krona, demand 26.51, cables 26.51; Shanghai taels, demand 69.25.

Killed at Crossing.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Five men were killed and four injured in a week-end automobile accident here. The Ohio State Limited hit a light sedan in which five men were riding at the Harlem Road "death crossing" near here and terribly mangled their bodies.

The Daily Worker as a Traveler

I bring it back and let the worker across the street have it to read and then give it to a youngster for a local paper. He gives it to his father to read who takes it to a factory for the night watchmen who goes over it before they go home.—By "Jackknife," Troy, N. Y.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

I. L. G. W. MOPS UP OUT OF TOWN GARMENT SHOPS

Flying Squads of Girl Workers Rout Scabs

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 9.—The Cloakmakers' Union has struck back at the industrial council of the manufacturers' association who threatened to open shops out of town in defiance of the present virtual 100 per cent stoppage. A. Katz & Co. of 38 West 32nd street, a member of the council, attempted to open a non-union shop in Bridgeport, Conn., and it was promptly stopped by striking pickets.

Mopping Up.

In addition, the strikers' out-of-town committee stopped four other attempts to operate. The Long Island City Cloak Co., 381 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, and the Queens Apparel Cloak Company, Third street, Long Island City, closed when the workers quit Saturday. The J. Levine Cloak Co., trying to operate at 82 Kingston avenue, Corona, found its efforts futile and shut down. The J. Liebowitz Cloak Company, with offices at 517 Seventh Avenue, tried to have work done in a men's coat shop in Newark and was stopped. The union was informed that a shop opened by an industrial council member, employing 50 workers in day and night shifts in Sullivan county, was stopped.

Release Pickets.

Fifty pickets arrested Thursday on Staten Island for disorderly conduct were dismissed in magistrate's court. Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, lightly dismissed the announced intention of the industrial council to operate out of town. Hyman declared:

"Their threat is an idle boast. This is not the first time such a threat has been made. It is made in every strike. But we know these things are not as easily done as said. Manufacturers cannot remove their factories so easily. Further, they must man them with workers, and no members of the international union will scab out of town. Wherever the manufacturers will try to move they will find local unions of the international ready to protect the interests of the strikers.

Nonsense, Says Hyman.

"The manufacturers' claim that they are having 75 per cent of their work done out of town is nonsense. We know they are trying to have work done outside New York City, but we also know that the amount is so insignificant that they cannot pretend to hope to break our strike."

Jacob Halpern, speaking for the strikers' out-of-town committee as chairman, stated that "any industrial council shop opened out of town will be stopped."

Flying Squads of Girls.

"Our pickets, numbering over 500, are on the alert. Tomorrow we augment their number with several hundred volunteers who are eager to go from town to town to explain the justice of our cause to the scattered non-union workers who are trying to produce cloaks."

He pointed to a score of young girl pickets, all of American stock, who had been sent to the offices of the committee, 2 West 16th street, by various out-of-town local unions preparatory to being dispatched to various outside strike centers. The girls, whose number will be increased, are going from town to town to tell the story of the strike, Mr. Halpern declared.

GENERAL MOTORS STOCK GETS BIG RISE IN MARKET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—General Motors sold at 220 at the opening of the stock exchange today and jumped to 222 1/2 in the first period. This constitutes a new gain of 5 1/2 points over Saturday's closing after having made a spectacular upward dash following an announcement by a J. P. Morgan and Co. official of big dividends on the offing.

The announcement has been proven true today by an official statement of the company giving earnings applicable for dividends of over \$93,000,000 in the first six months of the year. This is equal to \$17.33 a share on common stock. It is almost double the income and dividend figures of the corresponding period last year.

Others Up Too.

The rapid rise of General Motors has been followed by boosts in Du Pont, which went up 5 points today to 309, United States steel and the railroads which were very active. While there is every reason to believe the market is professional, the upward trend of stock values is attributed to the statement of corporate earnings of large companies, all of which have been favorable.

James Simpson, president of the Marshall Field & Co., sailed on the Samaria for a five weeks' vacation abroad. While Simpson is vacationing workers in his department stores will sweater in the heat behind the counters in his stores for miserable wages.

Cowdery's Letter Was the Best Part of Yesterday's Issue of The DAILY WORKER! Read It Again!

NOTE—This is the sixth article in a series reviewing the struggle to develop The DAILY WORKER into a mass organ. This series is written with the purpose of teaching and encouraging the readers of "Our Daily" to help develop its influence among the broad masses of the American working class. This article is a comment on a letter written by P. B. Cowdery that appeared in yesterday's DAILY WORKER.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is no easy task to develop our Communist daily, The DAILY WORKER, into a mass organ. It is no easier than to develop our Workers (Communist) Party into a mass Communist Party.

These two tasks are accomplished only thru difficult, ceaseless work, even when aided by the best of circumstances.

It may be said that in no country in the world, not even in the Union of Soviet Republics, is the Communist international satisfied with the influence of its press. It seeks to increase that influence, thru spreading the reading circle of our various publications, whether it is the Pravda in Moscow, the Rote Fahne in Berlin, L'Humanite in Paris, or The DAILY WORKER in Chicago.

The letter published in yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER, sent in by P. B. Cowdery, shows how to build, how to develop the mass influence of our paper. It is no exaggeration to say that Cowdery's letter was the most important part of this issue. It knocks the props from under those slackers who try to find excuses not to struggle for their cause, rather than to energetically overcome all difficulties.

There are many who claim that The DAILY WORKER can be popularized to such an extent that the workers will be forced to read it in spite of themselves. That is an easy escape from the hard task of doing the real work of building. It will be found that these advocates of popularization are even willing to sacrifice the Communist character of their paper, in the belief that readers must be secured first and at all costs.

Many improvements can be made in The DAILY WORKER. There is no doubt about that. Perfection is far away. Improvements are being made to develop an appeal to larger masses of workers. But those so-called "improvements" must never be permitted to rob our "Daily" of its Communist character. That is something that every DAILY WORKER builder must have in mind as he goes about getting subscribers in the same spirit that he seeks recruits for the party. Cowdery is such a builder.

If you read Cowdery's letter you will remember that he is at work building DAILY WORKER routes in Chicago. He places our paper on newsstands, canvasses for subscriptions, delivers the paper as a carrier, collects for the paper each week and then tries to get renewals. It is in getting renewals that the crucial test comes. Cowdery wrote:

"The first week I lost seven out of 14 'serves' I had obtained. I nearly quit. I could sell 40 or 50 papers to those I met for the first time, but it seemed they just would not read it successively. The next week I lost eight out of 21, having obtained 14 new ones. That was still discouraging. I commenced to study my method of interview. At the next collection, July 24, I had 34 of which I lost seven; July 31, I had 37 and lost only five."

Cowdery found that he had to win his readers by convincing them that

The DAILY WORKER is the kind of paper they ought to read, that it is of great value to them in their daily struggles. His method succeeded. He points out:

"Once they read it successively a few times we have them."

There is the half-hearted builder, however, who likes to run away from his job. When every subscriber won will not renew immediately and voluntarily, this type of builder decides that his "Daily" must be entirely to blame. He finds no fault in himself. He reports with long drawn face to his nucleus, casting gloom where ever he goes.

It is an historic event in most nuclei when a special drive is made for "subs." Usually short term subscriptions are secured. The party members, thereupon, in great part, expect the subscribers thus gained to renew without additional effort on their part. As a matter of fact, as Cowdery's experience shows, their work has only begun. And there is no end to it, not even with the arrival of the social revolution, as shown by the pride that our Russian comrades take even now, nearly nine years after the Bolshevik victory, in increasing the number of readers of the dailies published under the proletarian dictatorship. It is a matter of great pride to Communists the world over that the number of readers of Communist dailies in the Soviet Union at the present time far surpasses the number of capitalist newspaper readers that existed under the deposed czarism.

One of the first methods used by the comrades in New York City to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER was to give a short term subscription with an admission to a great demonstration in Madison Square Garden. Large numbers of "subs" were secured in this way. But again the complaint was made that they did not renew. I am sure that Comrade Cowdery could have told them why.

Since then very good results have been secured in New York City thru the perfection of The DAILY WORKER machinery under the direction of our New York agent, Comrade L. E. Katterfeldt, whose untiring energy in developing The New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club is already well known to our readers. The builders in New York as everywhere else, that is, those who are really active, can appreciate what Comrade Cowdery means when he says:

"I can appreciate the advantage of getting right down to where people live and talk with them about their struggle and the relation to them of a good daily paper which The DAILY WORKER has become." In closing, it is well to repeat the word picture that Cowdery used in closing his letter. He has started "Johnny" Tuby, a Pioneer, carrying a route in Chicago. In the territory that our Pioneer is now covering, "Johnny's" father was the original and only subscriber. There are now 23 subscribers for The DAILY WORKER in this territory. Cowdery writes:

"Now there are 23 getting the paper in the early morning to be taken by workers to their shops and among their brother workers, thus in a measure shutting out the need or inclination to grab a capitalist sheet."

Cowdery's letter helps point the road to the building of The DAILY WORKER into a mass organ of the American class struggle. All who are anxious to develop their "daily" to become that power should read Cowdery's letter again, have it read in their party nucleus and then proceed to take measures to follow along the road that it maps out.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CONDITIONS OF THE YOUNG COAL MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA FIELD

The conditions of the young miners in the Forbes Road Mine of the Keystone Coal and Coke company mine located near Greensburg, Penn. are typical of those found in the open shop or "American plan" mines of America.

Most of the work such as "driving," "running motor," "greasing," "coupling," "catching empties," "wreman helpers and trackmen's helpers" are done by young workers usually from 14 to 18 years of age. These young miners must work from seven in the morning till 5 in the evening without any time off for dinner but must eat their dinner "on the fly," to use the miners' expression.

The wages of the young workers are very low. They get from \$3.25 to \$4.00 a day for ten hours of hard work. Those that work on the outside get \$2.61 for a 10-hour day. But the miners who have no "pull" with the boss must load coal. This is the heaviest of all jobs in the mines. They get 42 cents a ton—77 cents is the union scale—for the coal that is weighed. And a car that is 9 feet long and 6 feet wide and four feet deep and would weigh four ton on any scale in an "open shop" mine weights "only two ton." And if a miner even mentions the word "checkweighman" he is sent looking for another job.

The young miners working in the field where the union still exists must lead in the fight to build a better union in the organized field and also build the union in the unorganized field. It must be the young miners who must lead in organizing such important fields as Fayette and moreland counties of Pennsylvania, Kansas and West Virginia.

BUSINESS BUSIER THAN LAST YEAR, SAYS U. S. GOVT.

Cites Production and Stock Prices

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Department of Commerce has issued the following statement on the business conditions of the week of July: Business during the last week of July, as seen from check payments, was more active than a year ago, with the total for July also showing an increase over the same month of last year. Building contracts awarded during the last week of the month were larger than in either the preceding week or the same week of last year, while for the month as a whole larger awards are indicated than during the same period of 1925.

Carloadings during the third week of the month were larger than in either the previous week or a year ago, while the output of crude petroleum during the last week continued to show increases over the previous weeks, the daily average output registering an increase over a year ago for the first time this year.

Coal Production Booms.
The production of bituminous coal during the third week was larger than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of 1925, while the production of beehive coke, also larger than a year ago, was smaller than in the preceding week. The production of lumber during the third week was smaller than during the previous week or the same week of last year.

Wholesale prices continued to decline, the average for the last week of the month being lower than any time since September, 1924. Loans and discounts of Federal Reserve member banks were smaller at the end of July than at any time during the month but were larger than a year ago. Interest rates on call money averaged higher during the last week than in either the previous week of last year with time-money rates showing corresponding increases.

Stock Prices Up.
Prices of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange continued to average higher both as compared with the preceding week and the corresponding week of the past year. Business failures were more numerous than in the third week and a year ago, the total for all weeks in July being smaller, however, than in the same period of 1925.

Chicken-Stealer Out on \$2,500 Bail

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—A writ of supersedeas ordering a release, on \$2,500 bond of Fred Callahan, convicted of burglary and larceny in Vermilion county was signed by Justice E. K. Dunn of the state supreme court. Callahan was convicted of stealing chickens and given a one to twenty years sentence. The supreme court will review the case.

DAILY WORKER AND MOSCOW PRAVDA EXCHANGE WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

Arrangements have been made between The DAILY WORKER and the Moscow Pravda (Truth), one of the biggest daily newspapers in the Soviet Union, for an interchange of worker correspondence. Through this means American workers will be able to tell the workers of the Soviet Union of the conditions in their shops and the workers of the Soviet Union will tell of the conditions that prevail in the shops and industries in which they are employed.

All worker correspondence contributions to the Pravda will be handled thru the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER. All Soviet Union correspondence to The DAILY WORKER will be handled thru the editorial office of the Pravda.

Select Special Circles.
Workers correspondence groups are urged to select a special circle that will be responsible for carrying on the correspondence with the Pravda. The worker correspondents around the Pravda are selecting a special circle that will be responsible for correspondence with The DAILY WORKER. Desirable subjects will be discussed by these circles and suggestions transmitted to each other. These circles will then write on the questions that have been decided upon.

No Lengthy Articles.
In writing to the Pravda American worker correspondents are urged not to write lengthy articles dealing in generalities. They are asked to write letters dealing with concrete everyday conditions that they have experienced. No attempt should be made to exaggerate. Every attempt should be made to write clearly, stating the facts as simply as possible.

The criticism of the Pravda and the workers of the Soviet Union of American worker correspondence is that instead of writing on the conditions they are forced to live under and worker under they attempt to become journalists and write lengthy articles on general themes.

The Russian workers and farmers promise they will not write such articles. They promise to write of their actual experiences and everyday life. The American worker correspondents should do the same.

Write on These Questions.
DAILY WORKER correspondent groups are urged to write letters to the Pravda on the following questions:

1. Why are we American workers striking? Our demands. How does the government act during strikes? Where do strikebreakers come from?
2. How does the rank and file participate in the life of the American trade unions? This correspondence is to deal with the autocracy of the labor bureaucracy.
3. What do we American workers know about the Union of Soviet Republics and where do we get our information? (Deal here with the lies of the capitalist press.)
4. How do American workers react to happenings in the Soviet Union?
5. How our factory papers are made, technically and editorially.
6. The workings of our worker correspondents' circles.

All correspondence for the Pravda should be sent to the Pravda Editor of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

Yeggs Wreck Oil Station.
GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 9.—The main station of the Standard Oil Co. was wrecked when yeggs blew the safe and escaped with \$249 in cash and stock valued at \$12,000.

NEW YORK LABOR AWAITS CONCERT IN CONEY ISLAND

Unions Back Affair for Passaic Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Work on the Coney Island Stadium concert, to be held August 28 for Passaic strike relief is progressing nicely.

"The program for this concert is to be one of the finest ever arranged for an affair of this kind," declared Ludwig Landy, head of the arrangement committee. "We have secured the services of David Mendoza, conductor of the Capitol Theater orchestra. He will select 100 musicians from the various symphony orchestras in New York, who will make up the orchestra which will play at Coney Island. We have also secured a chorus of 200 voices and the Metropolitan ballet of 50 dancers under the direction of Alexis Kosloff."

Tickets for the concert sell for \$1 and \$2 for reserved seats. To date 10,000 tickets have been circulated. The program for the concert will be of an unusual character. It will contain the history of the strike and the names of contributors. "Honor rolls" are being circulated among the various labor and sympathetic organizations. Each organization securing fifty signatures and the same number of dollars will get a page on the program, on which the names of contributors will be printed.

Interesting Figures Show Cleveland as an Industrial City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—An investigation of the occupation of people in Cleveland has revealed the fact that 53 per cent are employed in manufacturing plants, 12 per cent in clerical occupations, 7 per cent in transport, 12 per cent in stores, 16 per cent in miscellaneous occupations. More than half of the people are in industry, which indicates the great importance of Cleveland in the industrial life of the country.

Against this we have the fact of 35 per cent of the homes being owned by the people who occupy them. This includes many workers, who invest their savings in homes, and thereby are tied down for the rest of their lives. They assume big mortgages, have to pay interest—and thus are inclined to be conservative. The figure for Cleveland compares with 34 per cent for Indianapolis, 29 per cent for Cincinnati, 28 per cent for Pittsburgh, 27 per cent for Chicago, 24 per cent for St. Louis, 18 per cent for Boston, 13 per cent for New York.

SIXTY BOSTON UNIONS PLEDGE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR DAY PARADE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Central Labor Union has received assurances from sixty-one local unions pledging participation in the great Labor Day parade being organized by the Boston central labor body.

WORLD MONOPOLY OF COPPER IS PLANNED TO BOOST PRICES AS WORKERS GET STARVATION WAGE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Huge profits from high prices maintained by artificial scarcity of copper on a world basis is the subject of a combine now forming, ostensibly to coordinate export sales. This copper export trading company will combine companies producing roughly 90 per cent of the world's copper. It is dominated by American capital.

Anaconda Copper is the largest unit in the new world trust. With its subsidiaries it controls 25 per cent of the world output. It brings into the combine Inspiration Copper, Greene-Cannana and Chile Copper, the largest producer in South America. Others in the deal are Phelps-Dodge Corp.; Kennecott and its 4 subsidiaries Utah, Braden and Nevada coppers and Mother Lode; Cerro de Pasco; Calumet & Arizona; Calumet & Hecla; Magma; United Verde; United Verde Extension; Copper Range; American Metal; American Smelting & Refining and Howe Sound Co. Union Miniere du Haute Katanga will be the leading foreign producer included. Mansfield Mining & Smelting Co. of Germany is also in the list.

During the war the copper kings raised the price to over 20c a pound and averaged 54c a year return on their capital stock. As a result between 1909 and 1919 the capitalization of the industry was raised from \$413,338,850 to \$1,161,319,285.

Huge Profits.
Since 1923 various attempts have been made to get the separate copper companies to limit their production individually in order to increase prices. But such informal attempts did not produce results. In 1925 world production was a record at 1,536,683 tons and production for the first half of 1926 is ahead of the same period in 1925. In spite of this the rapid in-

Something Like Real Education for Union Members in Colorado

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—An educational hour before regular local union meetings in a certain Colorado organization greatly increased meeting attendance, the Workers' Education Bureau news service reports. Topics ranging from a local wage question to the British general strike were chosen for discussion—one subject for each meeting.

Suggested subjects would be voted on at each session and one union member chosen to study up the topic for a report on which to base discussion. The local union found that 75 per cent of its enrolled membership came to the educational hour and stayed for the union meeting as a result.

TRI-STATE BUS CO. PLANS TO OPEN NEW LINES

7 Routes to Serve 100 Illinois Cities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—Permission to operate seven bus lines, to serve approximately 100 Illinois cities, was asked in a petition filed with the Illinois commerce commission by the Tri-State Bus Company of Springfield. The following routes are named in the application:

Springfield, Decatur, Champaign, Danville, Urbana and the state line and all intervening points.
Bloomington, Carlock, Congerville, Goodfield, Deer Creek, Morton, East Peoria and Peoria.
LaSalle, Ottawa, Marseilles, Morris, Sand Ridge and Joliet.
Bloomington north thru Lostant, Tonica, Oglesby, LaSalle and Peru.
East St. Louis to Chicago thru Springfield, Lincoln and Pontiac and all intervening points on Route 4.
Decatur, Forsyth, Macon, Clinton, Wapella, Heyworth, Randolph and Bloomington.
Peoria, East Peoria, Pekin, Green Valley, Mason City, Greenview, Athens and Springfield.

Subway Strike Heads Blacklisted by I. R. T.

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 9.—The leaders of the strike against the company union of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines are blacklisted by the company. Harry Bark, Joseph Phelan and James Walsh applied for work, but were refused. This, in spite of the claim of Quackenbush and Hedley, company officials, that the I. R. T. did not "know what a blacklist is." Edward Lavin, one of the most able leaders of the strike, has not tried to go back to the I. R. T.

McKenny Motor Co. Changes Its Name

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9.—The McKenny Motor Co. of La Salle notified the secretary of state of a change in name to the R. C. Williams, Inc., and a decrease in directors from four to three.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Paul, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil coting out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. He falls in love with another student, Rose Talbot. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Bunny arranges for Paul to come and live with Ruth on a nearby ranch. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took a liking to him and bequeathed his library to Paul when he died. Paul "has it out" with his "holy roller" father who accuses him as unfaithful. His brother Eli is a hopeless religious fanatic, subject to fits. Eli is now going around the country acting a prophet and "healing" people. Bunny, anxious to get back to the ranch, suggests to Dad that the two go there and build a shack near the house that Paul and Ruth stop in. While they are there they hear that a rival company is about to drill nearby. Dad makes preparations to sink a well in the Watkins ranch. But he needs a road. He goes to the county commission and greases his palms. Then he searches out first goes to the county republican boss, altho Dad's a democrat, and agrees to pay several thousand if he can have a road to the ranch in sixty days.

III

The water well men got to work, and the telephone linemen; and Dad said it was time to figure on living quarters for their crew. They would get along with a bunk-house while they were prospecting; then, if they found oil, they'd put up nice cabins for the families of the men. Dad said to Paul that he was foolish to waste his time on beans and strawberries, which would keep him a pauper all his life; he had better turn carpenter and do this building job, and after that he could learn oil-drilling. Dad would have his boss carpenter come and figure the materials for the bunk-house, and see to the foundations and the sills and after that Paul could finish the job with carpenters he'd pick up in the neighborhood, and Dad would pay five dollars a day, which was just about five times what he'd get working this old ranch by himself.

Paul said all right, and they sat down one evening and made out the plans of the house. It was going to be real nice, Dad said, because this was Bunny's well, and Bunny was turning into a little social reformer, and intended to feed his men on patty de far far. Instead of having one long room with bunks, they'd have little individual cubby-holes each with its separate window, and two bunks, one on top of the other, for the day man and the night man. There would be a couple of showers, and besides the dining room and kitchen and store room, a nice sitting room, with a victrola and some magazines and books; that was Bunny's own idea, he was a'goin' to have a sure enough cultured oil-crew. Dad purchased a copy of the "Eagle," fresh off the press, and he opened it, and burst into a roar of laughter. Bunny had never seen him do that in his life before, so he looked in a hurry, and there on the front page was a story about one Adonijah Prescott, a rancher who lived near the slide between Paradise and Roseville; some three months ago his wagon had been overturned and his collar-bone broken, and now he was filling suit against the county for fifteen thousand dollars damages; more than that, he was suing each and every member of the county board of supervisors, alleging neglect of their public duties in leaving the road in an unsafe condition! On the editorial page appeared a two-column discourse on the dreadful condition of the aforesaid road; there were mineral springs nearby, and it had been proposed to develop them, but the project had been dropped, because of lack of transportation; and now there were possibilities of oil, but these also were in danger, because of bad roads, which kept San Elido one of the most backward counties of the state. The "Eagle" stated that a public-spirited rancher, Mr. Joe Limacher, was circulating a petition for immediate repairs to the road along the slide, and it was to be hoped that all citizens and tax payers would sign up.

Next day along came Mr. Limacher, in a rusty Ford, and asked Dad to sign! Dad looked very thoughtful, and said it would cost him a hell of a lot of taxes. The public-spirited Mr. Limacher—who was being paid three dollars a day by Jake Coffey, argued a while with Dad, and in the end Dad said all right, he didn't want his neighbors to think him a cheap-skate, so he'd sign along with the rest. Four days later came the news that the supervisors had held a special meeting and voted immediate repairs to the slide road; and two days after that came the grading gang, teams of big horses with heavy plows—you'd never have guessed there were so many in the country, there must have been a score of them on that two mile stretch. They tore up the ground, and men with crow-bars rolled the boulders out of the way, and more teams with scrapers slid the dirt this way and that, and pretty soon it began to look like a highway. And then, beginning at the Paradise end, came countless loads of crushed rock, in big motor trucks which tilted up backwards and slid out their burden. There were machines to level this material, and great steam-rollers to roll it flat—gee, it was wonderful to see what Dad's money could do!

They had ordered the lumber for the bunk-house, and got it in by small loads, and Paul was at work with half a dozen men from the neighborhood. He had engaged them himself, telephoning from Paradise; and if any of them felt humiliated at working under a nineteen year old boss, Dad's twenty-two dollar check saved their feelings at twelve-thirty every Saturday. Even old Mr. Watkins, Paul's father, was impressed by this sudden rise of his "black sheep," and no longer said anything about hell-fire and brimstone. It was on his ranch, you understand, that all this activity was taking place; the carpenters' hammers were thumping all day, and up near the head of the arroyo the artesian well was flowing, and a gang of men and horses were leveling a road up to the drilling site. It seemed to the Watkins family as if the whole county had suddenly moved to their ranch. It meant high prices, right on the spot, for everything good to eat they could raise. You could not help being impressed by so much activity, even though you knew it was the activity of Satan!

Best of all was the effect upon Ruth, who fairly shone with happiness over Paul's success. Ruth kept house for Dad and Bunny, besides what she did for Paul and herself; but it seemed to agree with her, she filled out, and her cheeks grew rosy. She had money to buy shoes and stockings and clean dresses, and Bunny noticed all of a sudden that she was quite a pretty girl. She shared Bunny's idea that his father was a great man, and she expressed her admiration by baking pies and puddings for him, regardless of the fact that he was trying to keep his weight down! The four of them had supper together every evening, after the day's work was done, in the Bascom bungalow with the bougainvillea vine; and then they sat out under the vine in the moonlight and talked about what they had done, and what they were going to do, and the world was certainly an interesting place to be alive in!

(To be continued)

New York Left Wing

Needle Workers' Excursion

Saturday, August 14th, 1926

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ON THE HUDSON STEAMER "CLEREMONT".

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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Is War with Mexico Imminent?

Ambassador James Sheffield is leaving Mexico City for the United States after handing Calles a note which reports hint will be the last from the American government on the petroleum question.

This hint has a deadly significance. Of course, the U. S. diplomatic attaches in Mexico deny that there is any relation between Sheffield's action and the rebellion of the catholic church which is now in full swing in the southern republic.

The religious fight is a domestic affair, they say. But what is the petroleum question but a matter that affects the Mexican people? The United States has no more right to interfere in the regulatory decrees of the Mexican government in relation to the oil industry than it would have to intrude in the quarrel between the Calles administration and Rome.

The United States government is a tool of the oil barons and other capitalist interests in Mexico. Sheffield's action in presenting his "last note" to Calles while Mexico has a rebellion on her hands can have only one meaning. It is that the United States government thinks this is the opportune moment to force the Mexican government to make concessions to the American exploiters under threat of breaking diplomatic relations when such action would encourage all the reactionary forces in Mexico to new struggles against the government.

With the powerful propaganda machine of the catholic church carrying on a campaign for intervention and the oil barons always ready to finance a counter-revolution; with a government in Washington subservient to big business and ready to do its bidding, there is serious danger of war with Mexico. This would be welcomed by the American imperialists who want to see a more pliable regime in power south of the Rio Grande.

The American workers are the only reliable friends in the United States of the Mexican people. They must now demonstrate that friendship by making it known to the powers-that-be in Washington that the workers will not permit the bankers, oil barons and other exploiters, in alliance with the catholic church to crush the Mexican people and return them to slavery under the black reaction from which they freed themselves.

The Coolidge administration must hear in no uncertain voice the cry: "No Intervention in Mexico!"

The Primary Slush Revelations

Perhaps nothing more conducive to public hilarity was stated at the senate slush fund investigation than Senator Reed's threat to jail certain people who refused to answer pertinent questions relating to the inquiry.

Among those threatened with the penitentiary are Samuel Insull, multi-millionaire public utility magnate; Robert Crowe, state's attorney for Cook county, Illinois; Thomas Cunningham, wealthy Pennsylvania republican boss and two other lesser individuals.

None of those gentlemen are doing any worrying the Insull and Cunningham were shown up publicly as bribers of men seeking public office. They are members of the ruling class and have done nothing worse than thousands of other capitalists who expect to benefit from the good will of successful candidates. The investigation is very much of a farce and nothing will result from it except whatever publicity accrues to the advantage of Senator Reed. No doubt publicity of this kind is not welcomed by those who get caught. But they should worry.

Insull was mildly criticized in the capitalist papers for throwing his money around so impartially. It was not exactly right!

But in last week's pictorial section of a capitalist newspaper Mr. Insull was snapped with a high army officer at Camp Grant, where young Americans are being trained to fight Mexico, Japan or any other country that happens to fall foul of Wall Street's ambitions. The caption said that Insull is a firm believer in "preparedness" and a generous contributor to national defense funds. Sam is a patriot after all!

In view of Insull's impartiality in the Illinois primary contest it is not possible that the generous soul may see his way to put all the armies engaged in the next conflict on his payroll, on the theory that no matter who wins the war he will not lose?

COOLIDGE ERA IS AMERICAN PLUTOCRACY'S COMING OF AGE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Appointment of young F. T. Davison as assistant secretary of war makes the Coolidge era American plutocracy's coming of age as a governing aristocracy. Davison gets the job because he is the son of the late H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Seeks Honors.
Davison, it seems, is ambitious to cut a figure in government after the best tradition of the English upper class. Says the Chicago Journal of Commerce: "Davison becomes assistant secretary of war at the age of 29. Such eminence at so early an age is extraordinary; but even more extraordinary is the serious purposefulness which characterizes this young man. He wants to leave his mark upon his country; he wants to affect its legislation and to increase its greatness; he undoubtedly wants to be president."

No Obstacles in Path.
Davison encountered no such obstacles as face young men who must work for a living. For him it was a college course at Yale, 4 years at Columbia law school, a chance to take Theodore Roosevelt's place in the state legislature and then to enter the Chicago Journal of Commerce. "Last year when the national crime

commission was organized influential friends of young Davison made him chairman of the commission in order to give him national prominence. Similarly he was helped to the present appointment. The chairman of the president's aircraft commission was Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. No doubt Mr. Morrow spoke a warm word in behalf of the young man."

No doubt!
"In England," says the Journal, "where there is an acknowledged aristocracy, it is regarded as the duty of that aristocracy to take a leading part in the arduous duties of government. In America, where no aristocracy is acknowledged, there is little of this feeling on the part of rich young men. Young Davison is an exception."

Use Airplanes in Strike.
Davison is now the army's air chief. In the absence of secretary Davis and assistant secretary MacNider he is acting secretary of war. The use of the British army and navy during the recent general strike shows how important it may be to capital to have its representatives in the seats of authority. The three men mentioned are all associated with investment banking interests.

The Position in Mexico and the Fight Against the Catholic Church

By A. STIRNER.

THE present government of General Calles, in Mexico represents the petty bourgeois elements, which have been striving for a number of years to create the foundation for the building up of a national industry. The execution of this program meets with resistance, first of all, from foreign capital, secondly, from the land-owners who fight to preserve feudal and semi-feudal conditions and, thirdly, from the contradictions inherent in petty bourgeois democracy itself.

In Mexico the fight against feudalism, right in the beginning, took the form of a fight against the Spanish colonialists and against the catholic church, the biggest and most powerful landowner in the country. It was only in the year 1900, after several industries had begun to flourish and a working class had been formed, and after 1910, when a number of revolutions and insurrections, which, although organized and supported by foreign capital, were nevertheless based socially upon the discontent of the peasantry, political rule gradually came into the hands of the progressive elements, i. e. into the hands of petty bourgeois democracy, which had for several years tentatively and with uncertainty endeavored to carry thru a national economic policy.

THE most difficult problem for every Mexican government is the agrarian question. It is in the first place a question of land distribution, secondly, a question of the promoting and industrializing of agriculture. In short, in Mexico the problem consists of the execution and completion of the bourgeois revolution in a country in which two-thirds of the national wealth is in the hands of foreign capitalists. In the colonial and semi-colonial countries the power of resistance exerted by the old conditions is especially strong, because the kind of industry generally carried on requires no skill of labor, while the technical and administrative staffs are usually drawn from abroad. Furthermore, in Mexico the development of factory industry has been hampered by the long-continued uncertainty of the political situation. The only well developed factory industry is the manufacture of textile goods. Now that the fight between

England and America for the control of Mexican mineral wealth and the Mexican railway system has been decided in favor of America, and the United States needs more territory than ever for the employment of their surplus capital, conditions for the industrialization are more favorable.

In the year 1921 the number of people who could neither read nor write exceeded more than 75% of the population. Since then the government has tried a number of means whereby to improve the system of education. Nevertheless, the cultural development of the rural population is even now not much higher than it was at the time of Spanish domination. It is clear that under such circumstances neither the industrialization of the country nor the advancement of the peasantry is possible.

CREDIT must be given to the present Calles government in that the founding of schools in every district in the country has been undertaken with great energy and with grants of considerable means. Special importance attaches to the agricultural institutes, each of which can accommodate up to 400 pupils for free instruction in the theory and practice of farming. These schools, which are often built in the most backward regions, serve among the peasants as revolutionizing centers of culture. It is now evident, however, that the church is using every means in its power to counteract the work of the government in the direction of spiritual and cultural enlightenment. The erection of the schools is rendered difficult and even sabotaged, and the population is incited against the teachers sent by the government. The peasantry is intimidated by the menace of hell-fire.

In conjunction with its civil organizations, the "Cabañeros de Colon" (Knights of Columbus) and the "Asociación de Damas Catolicas" (Association of Catholic Women) the church, which itself has been constitutionally deprived of all economic and political power, is nothing but the party of the land-owners and all other reactionary and conservative elements in disguise. From this it will be seen that the fight of the Mexican government against the catholic church is a fight of the progressive petty bourgeoisie against

the remnants of feudalism and restoration endeavors of the conservative bourgeoisie.

It should be remarked that the clergy enjoy the secret support of English, Spanish and French capitalists, while the Mexican industrialists tend rather towards the side of the Mexican government.

OBJECTIVELY the fight of the government is a revolutionary one. On the other hand, however, it is a factor in the disruption which is taking place thruout the bourgeois class as a whole, and, further, an element of the clash of interests within the government itself. Just as is the case with the policy of every other bourgeois government, the policy of the Calles government is full of contradictions in regard to all fundamental questions. Concessions to the right, concessions to the left; yesterday revolutionary phrases against the big land-owners and partial distribution of ground, today the assassination of revolutionary leaders of the peasants. Yesterday, re-expropriation of the land and disarming of the peasants; today wild nationalism; tomorrow compromises with foreign capitalism.

The government not only lacks the courage to carry thru properly a policy of land reform; it has not even the desire to do so. The majority of the members of the government are closely connected with the Mexican land-owners. Oregon himself, who is in general, and especially among the peasants, the most popular personality in the country and the real leader of the national elements, is one of the richest and biggest land-owners.

UNDER these circumstances, the fight of the bourgeois government, which is in a cul-de-sac, against the catholic church amounts to a fight along the line of least resistance. The peasants demand and press for land, while the workers defend themselves against the construction of a national economy founded upon cuts in wages and lengthening of working hours. The mood of the peasants is revolutionary, while the workers are dissatisfied. Altho it has waxed and waned, the civil war in the country districts of Mexico has persisted for upwards of 15 years. The peasantry is well organized and well armed. The many revolutions brought arms and munitions

into the villages and gave the peasants ample experience and a certain class-consciousness which the European peasants lack. The workers, too, are comparatively well organized, the majority of them, in the most important industries, such as the petroleum industry and transport, are independent and work against the reformists in the government.

The leaders of the Reformist Trade Union Federation, the ministers and government candidates of the labor party and other "Defenders of the Revolutionary Ideal," fight with blind fury against the Communists and against the members of the peasants' union. But the Communists support the government in its fight against the church, just as they support the government whenever it is attacked by reactionary parties or by one of the great imperialist powers. But even under these circumstances, the Communists still affirm the truth to the proletariat regarding the government; they still maintain that the path of the government is that which leads from compromise to betrayal.

FROM May 21st to 27th there took place the IV Conference of the Communist Party of Mexico. For the first time since the party was founded a sharp discussion was held in regard to all basic principles. The estimate of the economic and political situation, the role of the party, the attitude towards the agrarian question, the policy in regard to the trade unions, the line to be taken by the party in the national question and the fight against American imperialism, the organization of the party—all hinged upon the question: "A mass party or a sect, workers' party or workers' peasants' party?" The liveliness of the discussion and the passionate disputes, which often became personal, were inevitable; they are characteristics of a party in growth; they distinguish and crystallize the true nature of the movement.

The conference knitted the party closer together than ever; in the first place, it created a nucleus of leaders consisting of real workers and peasants belonging to the masses, associated with them in the daily work and proven by years of work to be prepared to give up everything for the cause of the proletarian revolution.

MRS. SADLOWSKI IS FREED FROM COUNTY PRISON

Union Greet Picket on Her Release

Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski, mother of a 10-year-old boy, who was forced to serve 60 days in Cook county prison for refusing to leave the picket lines in the 1924 strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the Market street district, left the jail amid the wild cheers and applause of fellow union members that had gathered to welcome her at the jail.

Delegations from the union and various shops were on hand to greet this fighter for better conditions. Mrs. Sadlowski was one of the first to enter the jail and is the last to leave. She was sentenced to 60 days in jail by the notorious open shop tool, "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan.

The sentence which was meant to have been "a lesson" to her, instead of killing her spirit has made her more determined to help in the fight for better conditions.

"This I am no longer working at the trade, if the union calls upon me to help in the next strike I will go willingly onto the picket line even if I know that I will be sent to jail," declared Mrs. Sadlowski. "I would rather go to jail than work under slave conditions in scab shops."

New Butcher Local Will Get Charter at Open Meeting

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—The newly organized Polish Butchers' local of Hamtramck will hold an open meeting Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 8 p. m. at the Sokol Hall, 10330 Jos. Campu St. A representative of the Butchers and Meat Cutters International will present the charter to the local at this meeting. The Detroit Federation of Labor will send representatives to the meeting to address the local.

This local of the Butchers and Meat Cutters was recently organized, and has already 75 members most of whom speak Polish. However, a number of butchers who are not Polish have taken an interest in the organization of the union and steps are already being taken to organize a local in other districts of Detroit.

I. W. A. to Hold Open Air Meetings in New York for Strike Aid

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The International Workers' Aid will hold the following open air meetings for the benefit of the striking Passaic textile workers and the British miners:

Wednesday, August 11, corner of So. Boulevard and Aldus street.

Thursday, August 12, corner of 10th street and 2nd avenue.

Friday, August 13, corner of Stone and Pitkin avenues.

Saturday, August 14, corner of Columbus Circle and 59th street.

Saturday meeting at 7 p. m.; all others at 8:30 p. m.

German "Ace" Falls.
AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The career of Alfred Jung, former German "ace" was nearing a tragic close in the city hospital here today. Jung was unconscious and near death with a fractured skull as the result of an airplane crash at Stowfield, three miles west of Kent, Ohio, late Sunday.

MILWAUKEE PLANS TO START STRONG WORKER CORRESPONDENTS GROUP

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Plans to develop the worker correspondence movement in this city will be considered at the membership meeting of the Workers Party to be held Tuesday night, August 10, at Miller's Hall, 802 State St.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who was here Sunday as speaker at the party picnic, took up this matter with many comrades who pledged themselves to become active in the building of a local group. Considerable interest was shown in the proposed exchange of correspondence between THE DAILY WORKER and the Pravda, the Moscow Communist daily.

Otto R. Zimmerman, who draws cartoons as "O'Zim," accepted the responsibility of undertaking the initial work of organizing a Milwaukee group of worker correspondents. Michael Mickalchik, party organizer, also pledged himself to aid in this effort.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS OFFERS SOLUTION OF FILIPINO ISSUE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., August 6.—(FP)—Imperialism practiced by the United States in ruling the Philippine Islands has flamed into one of the most discussed topics at the Institute of Politics. While Colonel Carmi A. Thompson and his associates appointed by President Coolidge send glowing accounts of possible profits from the islands, Philippine officials at Williamstown criticize the failure of the United States to give the Filipinos independence.

From the point of view of dollar diplomacy, big-business imperialism. Sir Frederick Whyte, former president legislative assembly of India, is right in telling Williamstown groups that it was in an "unguarded moment" that the United States congress in 1916 promised the Philippines independence.

Complete Independence.
Pedro Guevara, Philippine resident commissioner in the United States, and Jose Abad Santos, recently secretary of justice in the Philippines and former member of governor general Leonard Wood's cabinet, both called for the independence of the islands in the name of the Filipinos. Guevara said that the economic situation in the islands was seriously affected by the ill-feeling developed among Filipinos toward Americans because the United States has taken steps toward giving promised independence. Santos suggested that the United States could have a treaty with independent Philippines to keep a naval station in the islands. He hinted that American business interests could be protected similarly.

Dominion Status Urged.
Dominion status of the Philippines was proposed by Stephen P. Duggan, director Institute of International Relations and member of an educational committee which visited the islands this year. Vincent Villamin, Philippine lawyer residing in New York, who has previously sided with the interests of American capital in the Philippines, also endorsed this proposal. He declared the Filipinos mentally capable of governing themselves, but said they needed the protective tariff and the U. S. army and navy to keep them from being pounced on by Japan or some other power.

Fine Solution.
Five supposed solutions were offered for the Philippines at the politics institute: immediate and complete independence as demanded repeatedly by the Filipinos; independence when the United States judges the islands ready; dominion status; permanent retention of the islands; and division by which the United States retains the southern section best adapted to rubber production and inhabited by the Moros chiefly. The last proposition is embodied in the Bacon bill presented to congress. It is strongly opposed by the Filipinos and Moros as well. This plan would make workers virtual peons on the rubber plantations for the profits of American capitalists.

The Rakosi Trial in Hungary

THE British conservatives have given the signal for the counter-revolutionaries of the whole world to begin a new offensive against the labor movement. In England the ultra-conservative minister of home affairs, Sir George Trevelyan, has thrown Communists and revolutionary miners into jail "for the glory of freedom and democracy." The government published a Blue Book on the confiscated Communist documents and the die-hards introduced a resolution into the house of commons instructing the government to suppress the Communist movement in Britain with all the means at its disposal, even going so far as breaking off relations with the Soviet Union.

Seek Break with Russia.
The British national conference of the conservatives demands the revision of the laws of 1906 and 1913 concerning the rights of the trades unions and a commission of the conservative party for home affairs demands that this "reform" be carried out during the course of the current year. The die-hards demand a break with the Soviet Union and the "well-bred" British ministers compete in affronts to the first proletarian state.

At the same time an offensive is being carried on against the movement for national emancipation in the east. A new offensive campaign against the national army is being prepared for in China, and a campaign is being conducted in the press against the Swarajists in India, and against the adherents of Zaghul in Egypt.

The British conservatives have given the signal for the attack on the labor movement all along the line.

"Tel pere, tel fils." The British die-hards believe the right time has come for the general offensive against the Communists as well as against the trade union movement, and the conservative elements in all countries are following the example set by their British teachers and masters. In Poland the youth organization has been dissolved and its members thrown into jail. The Pilsudski revolution has not opened the gate of the frightful Polish prisons. On the contrary, trial of Communists take place one after another, and Pilsudski, the "revolutionary," is suppressing the peasants' movement with the aid of punitive expeditions. In Bulgaria, the brutal Tzarist regime is spoken of as not severe enough and rumors are already current of Zankoff's return to power.

Die-Hards Prepare Attack.
In the United States preparations are being made for the execution of the sincere revolutionaries, Sacco and Vanzetti. Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and the Baltic states are still "solving" the labor problem by terror. The little die-hards are seeking to gain favor with the big die-hards and want to show their prowess as defendants of "civilization" against the Bolshevik peril. British and American loans are granted according to the rate of interest, the collateral security and the degree of hostility of the governments in question to the Soviet Union and the labor movement.

The Hungarian government also would gain the favor of its British masters. It longed for the past already to deliver the exemplary revolutionaries, the Communists Rakosi, Weinberger, Pety, Cokos and Katherine Haman, over to the hangman, but the protest of the toilers all over the world stayed the hand of the hangman of the Hungarian counter-revolution.

Comrade Rakosi was people's commissary of the first Hungarian Soviet republic, and one of the founders of the Communist Party in Hungary. He went to the Hungary of Horthy and Bethlen in order to build up the Communist Party and to stimulate sympathy in the Hungarian working class for the Communist movement.

Comrade Rakosi journeyed to Hungary in order to expose the leaders of the Hungarian social democracy—the allies of Bethlen, and to aid the Hungarian workers to create their class organizations.

The Bethlen government needed a Communist trial at the present time. The "reconstruction" of Hungary under the patronage of the league of nations has caused an unprecedented crisis—unemployment, bankruptcies, and an agricultural crisis. The peasant masses are demanding real agrarian reform. The forging of French banknotes with the aid of the authorities has totally compromised the counter-revolution. Bethlen has gone over to the camp of the adherents of the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy. The league of nations has not suspended its control of Hungary. The government has surrendered the

Hungarian national minorities to the Roumanian boyars and the Jugo-Slav revolutionaries. The masses of workers are growing more and more radical. The opposition is growing in the trade unions. The government must save itself and appear as the "savior of society."

That is why the Rakosi trial is being staged. What preceded this trial also smacks of provocation. After the disclosure of the shameful pact concluded by the leaders of the Hungarian social democracy with the Bethlen government, a split took place in the social democratic party. The honest Hungarian social democratic workers left the party of open accomplices of Horthy and formed the "Hungarian socialist labor party." We do not know the leaders of this party. It is not affiliated to the comintern. Its representatives attended the congress of the Second International in Marseilles and obtained the admission of their party to the Second International. To please the social democratic leaders the Hungarian government has combined the Rakosi trial with the trial of the leaders of the socialist labor party, in order to prove that the socialist labor party is a Communist party. This disgraceful maneuver, this contemptible provocation, is to furnish the government with the pretext for the dissolution of the socialist labor party.

That is the meaning of the provocation. Every worker must raise his voice in protest against the trial of sincere Hungarian revolutionaries.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

By P. J. WALLACE, In Producers' News.

(The following article is taken from the Producers' News of Sheridan county, Mont., where the farmers have combined to elect a genuinely farmer administration in the country, much to the sorrow of the professional politicians and bankers who once ruled the roost.)

The farmers' government of Sheridan county has come in for a lot of abuse from old gangsters in different parts of the state. Wierd stories have been told about conditions up here. Subsidized sheets have pictured this honest outsiders have been led to believe that up here all wear whiskers like members of the House of David and that we practice anything from gun toting to polygamy. This kind of propaganda is all right until unprejudiced outsiders come up here and see the people and the county. Some, like Balaam of old, come to curse but remain to pray. The scales drop from their eyes. They find out that the only reason why the people of Sheridan county are reviled and slandered is because the farmers elect their own

men to run the county. And sometimes the broadminded men like Herbert M. Peet of the Great Falls Tribune go out telling the truth and confound the critics.

If any county government in the state can show a better record than the one now in office in Sheridan county, we would like to hear of it. During the past five years while the debt of the state was doubled, the officers of Sheridan county cut the outstanding indebtedness in half. And while they were doing it they reduced the tax levy every year. In 1922, when the county debt was \$1,261,445.05 the tax levy was 25 mills; in 1926, when the debt is down to \$636,741.28, it is 21 mills. Where there was a million dollars in outstanding warrants five years ago there is less than \$636,741.28 today. By the practice of rigorous economy and by splendid teamwork the county officers have been putting it into practice. It is a remarkable achievement and demonstrates that the farmers are capable of conducting their public affairs more efficiently than bankers or other types of grafters.